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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1871-72.

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REPORT
ON
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPOOTANA STATES
FOR 1871-72.

No. 650P., dated Mount Aboo, 19th August 1872.

From—COLONEL J. C. BROOKE, Officiating Agent, Governor-General,
Rajpootana,
To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

IN my last year's Political Administration Report I dwelt with satisfaction on the results of the Viceregal Durbar held in October 1870 at Ajmere, and on the benefits which were likely to flow from it. Each Rajpoot Chief felt that the late Viceroy took a personal interest in his individual welfare, and was willing to listen to his advice and eager to meet his wishes. The deplorable event which deprived the nations of so great and good a man was peculiarly unfortunate for Rajpootana. The Chiefs felt the blow not only as a public calamity, but as a personal bereavement, and all mourned Lord Mayo's fate. Public Offices were everywhere closed, and the shops shut, and every Capital wore the aspect of mourning.

2. No event of any marked importance has occurred in Rajpootana during the past year, which has been one of quiet and rest.

The hot season of 1870-71 was healthy, and the country free from cholera or any other epidemic. The temperature

during the hot season was several degrees below the average in consequence of heavy showers falling in May. The rains set in everywhere very favorably, but broke up generally very early. The eastern part of Rajpootana received a few late showers which just saved the khureef harvest, but the western and greater portion of the country was not so fortunate. Not a drop of rain fell excepting here and there after the middle of August. The consequence was that the grain dried up before the ear had swelled, and Bickanere, Kishengurh, Marwar, Serohi, Mhairwarra, and parts of Ajmere and Meywar were destined to a fourth year of famine. The people in Bickanere especially have become dreadfully impoverished from the bad seasons which have prevailed for so long a period. Fortunately grass was plentiful, and grain was poured into the country in return for salt and other products, and was comparatively cheap. The people much reduced in number found employment at no great distance from their homes, but notwithstanding this thousands and especially the lower middle classes must have been sadly pinched.

3. My tour to Oodeypoor from Ajmere took me through the northern portion of Meywar. Grass in this part was plentiful, and the crops were about half crops. Before we arrived half way to Oodeypoor, however, the appearance of the country changed. The grass was parched and withered, the finest tanks were empty, and there was only a little cultivation near the principal wells, the ordinary ones being dry.

4. This want of vegetation continued all the way to Oodeypoor. I there learned that an extraordinary failure of the rainy season had occurred along the line of the Arabullec Hills, which at Oodeypoor are about 40 miles broad, and that the area of great deficiency of rainfall extended northwards along their course including Mhairwarra. The streams in the beautiful valleys enclosed in this tract were described as dry, and the cattle as having been driven away in the rainy season itself for want of water from places where the pools are supposed to be perennial. My march had taken me through the outskirts of this waterless tract which I had found so arid. After leaving Oodeypoor, on proceeding eastwards, the country was found prosperous as I heard it was to the south of Oodeypoor. Heavy rains had fallen over Meywar in October, November, and December, and every part wore a green and cheerful aspect.

5. I had been deputed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to invest His Highness the Maharana with the Insignia of a Grand Commander of the Order bestowed on him by Her Majesty the Queen. A Battery of Artillery and a Squadron of Cavalry from Neemuch, the Deolee Irregular Force from Deolee, and the Meywar Bheel Corps from Kherwarra, had been summoned to add importance to the ceremony and were all assembled at Oodeypoor. The investiture took place in the great square in front of the palace, looking down upon the city and upon the valley so full of historical associations for the natives who looked on. All the great nobles of Meywar were present at the investiture. The Maharana had previously proceeded to another palace, so that the square might be entirely given up for the time to the servants of the foreign nation, from whose Sovereign His Highness was about to receive this high mark of honor. His Highness was escorted from the palace, to which he had gone by a deputation of British officers, and the investiture was duly carried out. The ceremony passed off admirably, thanks to the admirable arrangements made for the troops by Major D. Ritchie, R.A., the officer who commanded them on the occasion. For a whole week the officers present were entertained in a right liberal manner by His Highness the Maharana, and all the visitors were delighted with his profuse hospitality.

6. The scarcity of water at Oodeypoor was even then very considerable. The great lake had received in the rains only half its usual supply of water, and the three smaller lakes, which in good seasons join with it, were entirely empty, and their beds were sheets of grain. The great lake had never been known so low, even in the famine year, and the wells and bowlees in the neighbourhood of the capital were generally dry. The poor living at any distance from the great lake will consequently experience much difficulty in procuring water during the coming hot weather.

7. In the 39th paragraph of my last year's Report, the construction of the Oodeypoor and Kherwarra road was alluded to. Several miles of it were now reported as nearly finished at an expenditure of about Rupees 90,000. I went over about 24 miles of it in company with Lieutenant-Colonel Forlong, Superintending Engineer, Rajpootana. The old road wound along a stream, and was opened by me many years ago, in 1849, when I was at Kherwarra. That line is,

however, three miles longer than the straight native footpath, which takes no account of gradients. Unfortunately the expectation of shortening the distance by three miles has led to the choice of the short cut for the new road. Much expense and labour has been taken to cut down the hills, but this cannot possibly be done sufficiently to make the road passable for laden cart traffic, the gradients in many cases being as steep as one in six, if not steeper. It would take a large sum even to complete what has been commenced. Carts still take the old route. I advised His Highness to apply for an Engineer to try and correct the gradients where possible. Much money is being thrown away in consequence of the unscientific manner in which the work is prosecuted. It is in charge of a young Eurasian, Mr. Williams, a very hard working, steady, and honest young man, but no Engineer. The low salary at which such a man can be procured has led the Maharana to entertain him under the impression that by so doing he is saving money.

8. Having served in Meywar formerly, but not having visited the country for 15 years, the changes which struck me were very marked. The main street in the city has been much improved since I saw it last, the minor ones have been cleared, and European faces were not regarded so strange as they used to be formerly. A much greater friendliness on the part of all classes was apparent, which was not a little owing to the present Maharana's partiality to European society and to the harmony prevailing between the Political Agent and himself.

9. A large school has been established at Oodeypoor which is well attended by about 300 boys, and where English is taught. The school-house is a large and spacious building just behind the great temple. The Maharana takes much interest in its progress, and it flourishes accordingly. Adjoining the boys' school is a girls' school, also well attended.

10. The greatest advance made, however, is in the manner in which civil and criminal justice is now administered. Regular Courts have taken the place of the irregular Native system. The files are properly kept and a system has been established which it is to be hoped will maintain its footing. In last year's report I mentioned the ameliorations introduced into Rajpootana generally, and pointed out the difference which had taken place since Lord William Bentinck's visit in 1831-32. The outward changes only were then particularly

referred to. There was no intention of asserting that the state of the country was perfect, or that there were not many dark spots behind the scenes. It cannot of course be said for instance of Jeypoor that the village population is as far advanced in civilization as the town population. Some of the Native States moreover, such as Kotah and Bikanere, show very little signs of improvement, even if they have not retrograded under bad rulers; but in those capitals which have had the advantage of British management during a minority much good has been effected, which has not died out with the withdrawal of our interference. In late years, Oodeypoor, Jeypoor, and Bhurtpoor have been thus benefited. In these States improvement has been most marked, and they cover a considerable surface of Rajpootana. Other States are affected by them or by the propinquity of our districts. The most notable instance of this is Kishengurh. Considerable irrigation works have been undertaken by the Maharaja, and his administration is formed on the model of that of the British District of Ajmere. Who will say that such a State has not progressed? But it is the fashion for Englishmen to deny good in anything not their own. There is much silent progress in Rajpootana, though it must necessarily be fitful in its nature on account of the welfare of each State depending on the individual character of its Ruler.

11. Constant intercourse with our officers, the knowledge of the growing prosperity of any State during the period of our management, and the increase in its revenues, make an impression on the Native mind. They attempt to imitate what has brought so much wealth. They thus get to adopt our measures and system, and the effects remain after direct interference has ceased. Our management is too short in duration for its influence to reach the villages, but even in our own territories it takes many generations or indeed centuries for any change to enter village communities which remain much the same as they ever were. As long as the villages are free from crime and possess the materials of prosperity in never failing wells or tanks and are not oppressed; as long as the villagers live in good substantial well-kept houses, have plenty of cattle in their enclosures, their females are well dressed, and numbers of their fat noisy children rush about to greet one at each corner, we may be sure that all is well. This state of matters will generally

be found in the villages of Oodeypoor, Jeypoor, and Bhurt-poor, as well as in Kishengurh and Jhallawar, in fact in all States which are decently governed.

12. Meywar benefited peculiarly during the minority. The soil is rich and water generally near the surface. The late Maharana exercised too much interference and was given to taking extra cesses from the country, whilst by his disputes with his nobles he kept it in an unsettled state. Our regular rule during the minority gave security to the people; prosperity followed, and the revenues increased. The State from being poor and cramped in its finances is now comparatively wealthy. Nothing struck me so much in marching through Meywar as the increase to the cultivation. Like Malwa, the country is covered for miles together with sheets of wheat and barley interspersed with numerous enclosures of sugar-cane. Formerly a patch of the latter cultivation was hardly ever seen, now extensive fields of sugar-cane are everywhere visible. Nowhere else in Rajpootana is it so much grown. The produce has not only a good local market, but a very considerable foreign one in Guzerat, where the price of sugar is high, consequently the profits of the cultivation equal, if they do not exceed that of opium. This is one cause of the great prosperity of Meywar.

13. As we proceed eastwards we merge from the sugar-cane into the opium cultivation, surrounding Niimbahera and Neemuch. The soil is a black mould. It was always a rich country, and is in much the same condition as it was formerly. Some of the opium lands near Neemuch were assessed by us as high as Rupees 18 and 20 a beegah, or Rupees 44 to Rupees 50 an acre, and this they can well afford to bear.

14. The State of Meywar is not an easy one to administer. The Maharana's Nobles are unduly powerful and apt to set him at defiance. They inherit large tracts of land along the outskirts of the country which were granted to protect the central districts from invaders. Most of them possess very formidable forts, and are proud and haughty, though gentlemanly and courteous. The lesser Chiefs, not having subsistence equal to their ideas of their own importance, are apt to eke out their revenue by sharing in the depredations of Moghees and other plunderers to whom they give shelter. The intermingled jurisdictions in the neighbourhood of Neemuch much favor these plunderers,

and so bold are they that in the very cantonment of Neemuch the Bhangy Post has to be escorted from the Post Office to the cantonment limits by our own troopers.

15. The numerous complaints against the Mogheecas are well known to Government, and as those in the Neemuch Districts were as culpable as the rest, Maharaja Scindia sent the Naib Soobah of Oojein, Lalla Purbhoo Lall, a very intelligent and able officer, to Neemuch for the purpose of looking after the Neemuch Mogheecas. I had the pleasure of meeting this Native gentleman when I was at Neemuch. The arrangements he made were doubtless admirable in theory, and the Naib Soobah did as much as he could to carry out his proposed improvement, but little good can be expected without united action on the part of all the States, whose territories and villages are so intermingled in this neighbourhood, that robbers find everywhere safe shelter close to the scene of their depredations.

16. The State next visited was Jhallawar. In going to it part of Sondawara was passed through. In former days the Sonda plunderers were noted as bold and daring. They are now quiet and peaceable, and their villages are well cultivated and flourishing. Maharaja Scindia takes a very light assessment from the Sondas. Indeed he takes a light assessment from all his subjects, but the Sondas are excused about half even of what others pay, and the people were thoroughly happy and contented.

17. The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar's country was found flourishing and prosperous. His Highness superintends his Courts himself, and distributes justice impartially to all. All his files and documents are regularly kept, and everything at the capital or rather cantonment is in admirable order. His delight is to improve the place, which has become now a town from a cantonment. The Maharaj Rana has lately built a new Jail and introduced manufactures into it. The Jail is airy and kept in good order under the superintendence of Mr. Orr to whom much credit is due.

18. After leaving Jhalra Patun and passing through the Mukundurra Pass, which separates Jhallawar from Kotah, the country is undulated. Many parts are covered with large sheets of rock, but there is very rich soil between the undulations. The few villages on the road have a most ruinous deserted appearance, showing at once the different conditions under which the people live from what was found existing in Jhallawar. The longer we remained in the Kotah territory,

the more the bad arrangements, the oppression the people suffered from, and the absence of good government was apparent.

19. The town of Kotah is in a most dilapidated state. Not one-half of it is inhabited. The old mansions of the Chiefs and Bankers are in ruins. Every corner is dirty and wretched in the extreme, and it is a mockery for the massive imposing fortifications of Zalim Sing to have to defend so much squalor and misery. All this, however, must not be ascribed entirely to bad government. When the Mahrattas and Pindarrees devastated the country, many respectable Native gentlemen and wealthy Bankers lived at Kotah for security's sake. Placed between the Chumbul, which for many miles both above and below the town is unfordable throughout the year, and an extensive lake to the east, Kotah afforded a safe retreat from wandering marauding hordes. The British rule brought security, when those who had come for shelter alone left the place, whilst its extreme unhealthiness has much favored its decadence.

20. A visit was paid to the Jail at Kotah, which is a miserable place, though better than it had been previous to Captain Muir's representations. There was also the commencement of a school, but nothing can be said in its favor.

21. The Maharao's palace is an imposing and massive building, but it does not possess a single respectable reception room.

22. At Boondee everything was found in order. The State is poor, but the Maharao Raja is just, and his people, though rather highly taxed, are contented. The Maharao has commenced the construction of a road from Boondee towards Deolee, and it has been made for a few miles. As the country is very difficult, it is to be hoped that the Chief will ask for some assistance so that the road may be properly aligned. The new Jail at Boondee we found large, airy, and clean, and well arranged, and the Maharao deserves much credit for its construction as his revenues are very small.

23. From Boondee to the Deolee Cantonment the country is wild and rocky. The only object worth noticing on the way is the beautiful lake at Hindowlee. The road is off the line of traffic, which goes from Boondee to Jliajpoor.

24. The obstructions placed upon traffic in the Kotah territory prevent many traders going through that capital, where all goods have, moreover, to cross the Chumbul river in boats. As the reach at Kotah is 30 miles long of still water,

the river can never at any time have a very formidable current. It rises perhaps 60 or 70 feet in extraordinary floods, and as it would be nearly this depth where the reach ends, the fall in flood can be little more than three or four inches in a mile. The Political Agent of Haraotee resided at Kotah before the mutinies and a bridge of boats existed, but it was washed away and has been never again restored. A suspension bridge would not be difficult to put up, nor expensive. The river is in some places not above 300 yards wide, with conveniently projecting rocks for piers, and both banks are higher than flood level. Were a bridge made and a good road opened through Boondee to Jhajpoor, 12 miles south of Deolee, a large traffic would pass along the line, and the produce of the great grain-yielding portion of Kotah would be available for Ajmere and Western Rajpootana. We can, however, hope for no good so long as the present Ruler of Kotah is on the *guddee*.

BICKANERE.

25. In the month of June 1871 some of the Thakoors of Bickanere, discontented at having to live according to some kind of law, and offended at some supposed interference in their estates, suddenly left Bickanere and took refuge at Sirsa in British territory. After a protracted negotiation they returned to Bickanere. Captain Bradford, Officiating Political Agent of Jeypoor, was especially deputed to enquire into the state of affairs at the capital and to endeavour to introduce some reforms, as the disorganization which prevailed in the territory was very great.

26. Captain Bradford displayed much judgment and tact in the difficult duty assigned to him. He got the Maharaja to reduce his expenses and to lay down a scale for guiding the State expenditure. His Highness was also persuaded to appoint a Council of Officials for assisting the Minister, Pundit Munphool, c.s.i., in the administration of the government of the country. The Maharaja consented to what was required of him, but to a Ruler who had been always accustomed to despotic power the maintenance of the Council, though chosen by himself, was most irksome. One of the members was shortly afterwards sent elsewhere and another under some frivolous pretext was imprisoned, and the Administration merged into what it had been before

Captain Bradford's deputation, but without the excesses which previously disgraced the Maharaja's rule.

27. I will now review the Reports of the several Political Agents.

M E Y W A R .

28. The Political Agent, Meywar, first notices His Highness the Maharana's investiture with the Insignia of the Order of the Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Star of India, which has been already alluded to.

29. Kotharee Kesree Sing, the former Oodeypoor Minister, died during the year.

30. The disputed succession to the Bagore Estate has been amicably settled, and final orders have been passed by the Maharana in the long standing Amait dispute.

31. The Political Agent reports the relations between the Maharana and his feudatories as most cordial. They were all present at the investiture and the Dussera festival. As he grows older His Highness seems to gain greater respect, and possesses much influence over his Sirdars, who seem attached to him.

32. The Criminal Courts are said to work tolerably well, and the Police in the Durbar pergunnahs to be fairly good, but the Police arrangements in the territories of the great feudatories is reported as most defective.

33. The troublesome tribe of the Moghees continue their depredations generally in the months of March, April, and May just after the opium crop has been housed. The Durbar has made great efforts to keep them in check, but the Political Agent thinks that more cordial co-operation is required on the part of the Meywar feudatories, and of the Tonk and Gwalior authorities, of Nimbahera and Neemuch, who, I am happy to observe, are said by Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon to have latterly exerted themselves better.

34. In October last a serious outbreak occurred at Dowlutpoora in Nimbahera. A Meywar Meena was murdered by the Moghees of Dowlutpoora. In revenge the Meenas of Nimbahera and Meywar assembled and burnt Dowlutpoora, killing two persons. The Tonk authorities behaved hastily on this occasion, and took the law into their own hands and killed four Meenas in retaliation.

35. Of late the Durbar has been trying to eject Naiks and Baoreeas from its territories, who have no ostensible means of livelihood. They, however, find shelter in neighbouring territories from whence they commit reprisals.

36. During the year one dāk robbery was reported.

37. Few complaints are made against the civil administration of the country, but there is great delay in the settlement of cases.

38. Owing to accounts not having been furnished the Political Agent is unable to give the revenue and expenditure for the year, but remarks that on account of a very indifferent season there has been a deficiency in the northern parts of Meywar.

39. The opium scales at Oodeypoor are pronounced a great success. 4,881 chests have been weighed against 4,488 the year before. Of the Assistant Opium Agent, Mr. Ingels, the Political Agent remarks that he has continued to conduct his duties with great zeal and intelligence, and his urbanity to traders has materially added to the success of the scales.

40. The school continues well attended. There are 309 pupils. English is taught to a greater extent than formerly. Mr. Ingels also supervises this institution.

41. In the southern portion of Meywar the harvests were very good, but in the north they were the opposite. The opium crop was an average one.

42. The Political Agent has attached a copy of the conservancy rules drawn up for use at Oodeypoor. They have not been fully acted on, as the townspeople oppose them, not believing in our system of sanitation, and objecting also to the accompaniment of a cess. The Political Agent observes this matter of conservancy will be kept steadily in view, and the Durbar's attention drawn to it on every opportunity.

43. The road to Kherwarra has progressed, and the Political Agent hopes it will be completed before the end of the year, with the exception of the bridges. The Bheels flock to work on it. Two travellers' bungalows are to be constructed on the road. This line of communication will be of great benefit to Meywar, all the produce of those parts finding an outlet direct to the Railway at Ahmedabad,

instead of having to go a detour *via* Neemuch and Indore. The Durbar bears the whole expense of construction.

44. The Jail is kept clean and the prisoners well attended to. A party of them taken to bathe at the lake overpowered the guard and made their escape, but were recaptured, two of their number being killed in resisting.

The Oodeypoor population is on the increase consequent on the opium trade and good communication with Ahmedabad.

P E R T A B G H U R.

45. At Pertabghur Colonel Nixon found the Maharawut and Manager earnest in their endeavours to reduce expenditure and pay off debts. The latter had been partly accomplished, and if the same endeavours are continued, the Political Agent thinks the State will be relieved next year. The Police management is reported better than that of any other State under the Agency.

46. The Political Agent mentions the good service rendered by Captain Young in expelling the outlawed Serohi Meenas.

47. Mr. Framjee Bheekajee is brought to notice as a very zealous officer.

H I L L Y T R A C T S , M E Y W A R .

48. The Political Superintendent reports that the Bheel population of the Khalsa Pals of Oodeypoor, as also of the Dewal Pal of Doongurpoor, is in a disturbed state, which he ascribes to the action of the Kamdars who are appointed by the Raj official in charge of the Hilly Tracts. The Superintendent thinks that if these Kamdars were appointed by the Maharana, matters would work better, and would make the Kamdars more independent of the Muggra Hakim. This latter official has frequently applied for the Superintendent's sanction to the punishment of the Pals, but this officer does not consider coercive measures requisite.

49. Colonel Mackeson visited Durriawud on the Malwa and Meywar border, and does not speak favourably of its state. It had not been visited for some years, consequently the Rao and his Manager unrestricted were found assisting marauders and sharing their booty. Complaints were numerous, and the Kamdar's chief anxiety seemed to be to

get rid of Colonel Mackeson. This officer suggests the Durbar should keep a more watchful eye over this feudatory. There is little doubt that the fastnesses in this direction are the abode of some of the most turbulent communities of Mogheas who find secure shelter here.

50. The Superintendent was much pleased with what he saw at Saloombur. The Rawut seems liked, complaints were few, and the estate contrasted favourably with the districts under the Raj Kamdars.

51. In the Punchayet with Mahee Kanta, Meywar had to pay Rupees 2,561, but the greater portion of this was on account of an undecided case of 1866. The cases with Rewa Kanta have not been finally settled, but in any case the sum that could be awarded against Doongurpoor would be very small.

52. Colonel Mackeson speaks most favourably of the management of the Bhoomeea Estate of Parah. It will soon be time to make over the management to the young Chief, but Colonel Mackeson thinks another year's supervision would tend to make the good more permanent.

53. The Chanee Estate is well managed. Its Chief is said to be an intelligent youth.

54. The best managed estate in the tract is that of Madri, whose Chief, Rugoornath Sing, is considered the most intelligent of all, and manages his own affairs. The estate was put in good order by Captain Black in 1826-27. Several cases of cattle-lifting, &c., with the noted Pal Kankon Sugwarra were settled by Punchayet in 1870, fresh cases have since arisen which the Superintendent was engaged in settling.

55. The Jawas Chiefship is reported to have improved. The management is with the Rao and his Kamdar. The mercenary foreigners the Rao is trying to pay off. It will be sometime before the estate is free from debt.

56. Colonel Mackeson forwards a report from Captain Young, 2nd Assistant Political Agent, stationed at Kotra. Two successful attacks against Meena outlaws of Serohi and Godwar were made during the year, on each occasion the leader of the band was killed. Thakoor Bheem Sing, the brother of the Joorah Rao, who co-operated on these occasions, is creditably mentioned by the Assistant Political Agent. The villages on the Serohi frontier have been placed under his management.

DOONGURPOOR.

57. There is a difference of opinion between the Political Agent, Meywar, and the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, regarding the Criminal and Police jurisdiction in this petty State. Like the rest of Rajpootana, the Thakoors had hitherto disposed of all cases occurring in their own estates and had been answerable for robberies therein. The present Kamdar of Doongurpoor wanted to take this jurisdiction away from them, and was supported by the Political Agent and the former Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, on the grounds that the Thakoors carried out their duties inefficiently, and by having this authority became too independent of the Ruler. Colonel Keatinge carried out the change, Government approving.

58. The Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, says that the present system is very defective and sides with the Thakoors. He finds fault with the Kamdars in no measured terms, especially Nehal Chund, the Minister. Were the Minister's intentions honest, and did he really wish to improve the Police arrangements, in addition to merely taking fines and thereby ruining the subjects of the Thakoors, there might be a better chance of the success of the measure to centralize all criminal and police duties in the Raj, though it would be an important step in the destruction of the feudal tenures of the Thakoors. The Kamdar, however, who is able, but unscrupulous, has the credit of merely grasping at a new source of making money, and of annoying one or two of the principal Thakoors with whom he is at feud. Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon says that in passing through the country he heard no complaints, but as far as I have heard, the change has caused discontent, both among Thakoors and people, as any change of the kind might be expected to do. The experiment is interesting, but requires to be carefully watched, to prevent any strong or too sudden reaction on the part of the Thakoors. The Political Agent thinks the plan has succeeded in consequence of increased population and cultivation, but it is too early yet to form a decided opinion on it.

59. In the Doongurpoor district, tanks and buildings have been repaired which have employed 15,000 or 20,000 starving people from Marwar and elsewhere. This reflects much credit on the State.

60. The revenue is given at Rupees 1,35,000 and the expenditure at Rupees 1,78,000. Colonel Mackeson says this

is utterly untrustworthy, and reckons the income at between three and four lakhs of rupees, which is more probable.

61. The Political Superintendent also brings to notice the high sum agreed to be paid by the Rawul for the marriage of his daughter to the Maharawul of Jeysulmere (Rupees 2,50,000).

BANSWARA.

62. The receipts for the year 1870-71 amount to Rupees 2,21,190-3-6 and the expenditure is less by Rupees 10,670-9-6. Rupees 2,669 of debt had been paid off. In the above receipts Rupees 41,500 of income set apart for the Chief's and zenana's personal expenditure is not included.

63. The digging of a few wells in the district and partial repair to a bank embankment show a poor commencement of attention towards irrigation wants.

64. Foreigners have been again enlisted in the Durbar troops, at which the Assistant Political Agent has remonstrated, and the Minister has promised to reduce their number as opportunities occur.

65. The Assistant Political Agent reports the Chief's relations with his feudatories as more satisfactory. There is an exception in the case of Thakoor Rutton Sing of Ghurree, of whom the Durbar seems jealous on account of his having received the title of Rao from the Oodeypoor Maharaṇa. The Durbar is further annoyed at the Thakoor having adopted a successor without consulting it.

66. In May 1871 the outlawed Thakoor, Himmut Sing, was killed in an encounter with the Durbar troops.

67. The improvement reported in the working of the Criminal Court last year has not been maintained; out of 560 cases 209 remained undecided.

68. The Civil Court has worked fairly.

69. The Banswara Dispensary is reported to work favorably. The general health has been good.

70. The Assistant Political Agent met Captain Luard, the Boundary Settlement Commissioner for Central India, on the border, when the latter officer settled four disputes with Rutlam, of which decisions, one has been appealed by Rutlam.

71. In May 1871 a Bheel woman was swung as a witch at Kooshulghur. The Assistant Political Agent was ordered to enquire into the case, and after report the principal offenders were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and another to one year. This crime is fortunately getting rare. Making the trade of the witch-finder dangerous will be a certain way of suppressing it entirely.

72. The arrangements at Banswarra cannot be said to work smoothly, and this is very much owing to the peculiar temper of the Maharawul, whom I saw at Aboo for some days last year. He is clever, shrewd, and intelligent, and reads and writes vey well; but he is self-willed and impatient of restraint. The Superintendent has no easy task, and is deserving of much credit.

JEYPOOR.

73. Captain Bradford, the Officiating Political Agent, was relieved by Major Beynon, who returned from furlough in February last.

74. Major Beynon's first duty was the painful one of communicating to His Highness the Maharaja the appalling intelligence of the assassination of the late lamented Viceroy, and that officer bears testimony to the deep feeling and sincere sorrow manifested by His Highness at the sudden and distressing death of one whom he regarded as a sincere and attached friend. His Highness caused every tribute of respect to be paid to the memory of the late Earl, and it is his intention to perpetuate it by the erection of a bronze statue in the new Public Gardens at his capital.

75. The most important event for the Jeypoor State during the year and during the incumbency of Captain Bradford was the change in the VIIth Article of the Treaty between the British Government and Jeypoor. By the original Treaty the tribute was open to fluctuation. It was eight lakhs nominally with an increase of five-eighths of all excess of revenue beyond 40 lakhs a year. This bore very heavily on the State, which could not afford to pay then more than four lakhs, and the tribute fell about 43 lakhs into arrears. The latter sum was excused and a tribute of four lakhs only was taken, but the Article in the Treaty still existing acted as a check on improvements. The change now made in fixing the tribute will tend to develop the great capabilities of the country, which will react on the prosperity of our own and neighbouring territories.

76. The Maharaja's bodily and mental health has much improved. This has been brought about by the skilful and successful operation on his right eye by Doctor Macnamara.

The general prosperity of the Jeypoor State is reported as favourable, and the internal administration to have been carried on with the usual vigour and success.

77. Major Beynon, like Captain Bradford last year, regrets the small power enjoyed by the Jeypoor Council. It does not appear, however, how a Council with independent power can be compatible with Government by a despotic Ruler, however mildly he may exercise his sway. The members of a Council in a Native State not being under the control of public opinion, or the strict supervision of a British officer, would each, if independent in his own department, soon become little autocrats. A Council of the kind is a high sounding name. In practice the Ruler may consult with whom he pleases and issue his own orders in all important matters. The Council may carry on routine work, but cannot go beyond their own spheres. If a member initiates a measure and the Council concur, all it can do is to recommend it for adoption. If the execution were placed under the Council, it would cause much jealousy and opposition. Native States are not sufficiently advanced for independent Councils, and the Rulers are not willing to delegate their power; the responsibility moreover still remaining with themselves. The Maharaja of Jeypoor has judgment, when he chooses to exercise it, equal to any one I know, and he fully apprehends the difficulty.

78. The Maharaja has given every facility to the operations at the Sambhur Lake, and all arrangements connected with it.

79. The location of the Rajpootana State Railway has been carried out through Jeypoor territory in a satisfactory manner.

80. The income of the Jeypoor State for the year is stated to have been Rupees 42,31,659, which, though higher by several lakhs than shown in previous years, is still considered greatly understated. The recent change in the tribute terms of the Treaty is supposed to be more particularly the cause of the increase of income shown. The expenditure, given at Rupees 41,97,551, leaves a surplus of rather more than Rupees 34,000.

81. The following praiseworthy items appear in the expenditure :—

	Rs.
Education	60,000
Public Works	1,65,000
Sanitation	55,000
Irrigation	102,000
Medical Charities	17,000
Gardens and City Improvements	88,000

82. It will thus be seen that no less than Rupees 3,55,000 was spent on Public Works and irrigation, including the new public garden. The money is all carefully and judiciously laid out under the careful and conscientious management of Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer ; but as the works undertaken by this officer are so extensive and important, they are deserving of being separately noticed.

83. The Trade Returns show an increase of 73,820 maunds imported, and 225,615 maunds exported. The decrease in the through traffic, which is said to be nearly 50 per cent., the Political Agent attributes to the great increase in free duty traffic, which is not entered in the Durbar's accounts. The new system of levying transit dues once for all, instead of the former plan at numerous posts, has been introduced, and is reported by the Durbar to be very popular and advantageous to both the Durbar and the traders.

SHEKAWATTEE.

84. With regard to the internal administration of Shekawattee, the Political Agent remarks on the great and satisfactory change that has come over this province by Captain Powlett's able and judicious arrangements, coupled with the Maharaja's prompt punishment of criminals. Shekawattee can now bear favourable comparison with the other districts of the State. The settlement of the nuzzeraana question has been the means of removing the distrust and jealousy which used to exist between the Durbar and Shekawattee Chiefs.

KHETREE.

85. The Regency Administration at Khetree works creditably, and the education and training of the young Raja are progressing very favourably. I saw the young Raja at Jeypoor. He is a clever boy, and has made considerable progress in his studies.

SEEKUR.

86. The young Raja of Seekur has not the abilities of the Khetree Raja, but is pleasing in manner, and not wanting in intelligence. This dependency continues still to be well managed by the members of the Seekur Regency and especially Thakoor Mokund Sing.

OONIARA.

87. The condition of the dependency of Ooniara is reported as most unsatisfactory. The failure of the Committee is more particularly attributed to the death of its principal member, Chooni Lall. The Maharaja is averse to the appointment of a manager on behalf of the Durbar, and the Political Agent sees no other way of setting matters right, on account of there being no qualified person at Ooniara to take the post.

88. The criminal statistics of Jeypoor show a steady improvement. No case of suitce or infanticide has been brought to notice.

89. There has only been one unimportant mail robbery. The chowkees along the Agra and Ajmere Road have been made over to the exclusive charge of the Meena Police. The plan has worked well, so that for the first time the Political Agent is able to report the absence of a single robbery along this road.

90. The practice of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes is on the wane owing to the earnest endeavours of the Durbar to stamp it out.

91. The Maharaja is engaged in the very creditable task of bringing about a reduction in marriage expenditure of all classes. A Punchayet of the leading members has been convened, who are to draw up rules and fix a scale of expenditure, which, under His Highness' sanction, will become law and be strictly enforced. The Political Agent promises a report on the matter as soon as particulars are obtained from the Durbar.

92. The Political Agent refers justly to the services of Captain Jacob, Executive Engineer, in the following terms:—"He continues to enjoy the fullest confidence of the Maharaja and his Durbar, and to maintain in the fullest sense the high character which he has all along borne for probity, zeal, and unflinching energy." I beg to endorse entirely what the Political Agent here says.

93. The progress in the School of Industrial Art has been such as to warrant the Principal's confidence in its ultimately attaining the object in view. The greatest progress has been in the drawing class. This institution now receives a regular grant. The services of Mr. Scorgie, at present Head Master of the Akola High School, have been applied for as an assistant to Dr. DeFabeck.

94. Regarding the Prime Minister, Nawab Mahomed Fyz Ali Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., Major Beynon remarks :— “It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able, as on all previous occasions, to write in terms of the highest praise.”

95. The Political Agent also tenders his thanks to Rawut Ram Koowar, His Highness' Agent in attendance, for his valuable assistance. Captain Bradford spoke highly of this gentleman for the valuable aid he gave him at Bickaneer. He is a most able and excellent servant of the Jeypoor Durbar.

JEYPOOR.

Public Works.

96. The Durbar has sanctioned the employment of an Assistant Engineer. Mr. H. W. Hughes, C.E., is now on probation, and is considered very promising by the Executive Engineer.

Irrigation.

97. Nearly Rupees 44,530 have been expended during the year on 40 works of varied importance. The operations are still in their infancy, and proper arrangements have not yet been made for the realization of water rates and obtaining from the works their full results. Some of the *tulaos* have not been utilized yet, and the returns from others not received,

* A. but a Return* is attached, showing the results obtained from three of the works, which may justly be deemed most satisfactory.

98. The other principal irrigation works are the *Mozabad Sagar*. For this the sum of Rupees 6,978 has been sanctioned. The work will be shortly finished. It consists of an earthen bund, 20 feet high and 15 feet broad at top. The drainage is about 25 square miles; the area when full will be 28,128,000 superficial feet, and the cubic contents 82,636,000 cubic feet. The margin being level and soil good, as the water recedes it will prove profitable to cultivate the dry bed.

99. *Jhallana Bund*.—This was constructed by request to supply a temple and garden about four miles south of Jeypoor and is not a remunerative work.

100. *Koonthara Bund*.—Rpees 8,796 sanctioned. This is a fine old bund near Jeypoor, which is being put in repair, and is probably finished by this time.

101. About a mile and a half from the Bandee river is a salt jheel, on the surface of which is a considerable quantity of "Reh" (impure carbonate of soda). A channel has been cut from the river to this jheel, with the hope that the silt carried down by the flood will deposit on the bed of the jheel, and form valuable soil. Another channel is being excavated at the other extremity of the lake, which will lead the water onward for irrigation. Rpees 8,867 have been sanctioned for this work, which it is expected will prove eventually profitable.

102. *Ramgurh Lake Project*.—The surveys for this have been begun. A masonry bund is to be constructed across the River Bangunga, at a point 18 miles north-east of Jeypoor city, where the river flows through a narrow rocky gorge. This will retain the drainage of 280 square miles. The site for this bund has the following advantages:—

(1.) The land, the drainage of which is to be stored, all lies within the Jeypoor State.

(2.) The land to be irrigated gradually slopes off to the east and south, and is virtually unlimited in extent. It also lies in Jeypoor territory.

(3.) The site is rocky, the rock sloping in proper direction, and material is close at hand.

Original Works.

103. The return of original works shows that 49 have been taken in hand, on which there has been an outlay of Rpees 1,62,954 during the year. The first is the Mayo Hospital, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency the late Viceroy. It is to be a double-storied building and will contain surgical ward, medical ward, ophthalmic, women's ward, dispensary, surgery, consulting-rooms, baths, Native Doctors' quarters, store-rooms and offices, and is estimated to cost Rpees 95,692. An extensive foundation has after some difficulty been successfully laid, and the walls have been raised about 10 feet above ground.

104. A Library has been formed by alterations to a temple in the city at a cost of Rpees 980.

105. Four Sepoys' barracks have been erected at a cost of Rpees 14,020, so constructed as to be easily moved to another site if required.

106. Rupees 9,135 have been expended on repairs to the city walls, which are not in a sound condition; the total cost is estimated at Rupees 32,749.

107. Eight masonry chowkeys have been sanctioned along the Agra Road for the accommodation of the sowars. Rupees 1,663 had been expended on this up to date of report.

108. The new Post Office, which will cost Rupees 5,924, and will probably be finished within six months, has been commenced, and Rupees 1,538 expended on it.

109. The Maharaja's house property in Agra has been partly put in repair, at a cost of Rupees 3,402, the total cost is estimated at Rupees 10,079.

110. Rupees 3,998 have been spent on repairs to the Maharaja's property at Benares. The total cost is estimated at Rupees 13,941.

111. The earthwork of the Jeypoor and Tonk road is expected to be completed before the rains. The estimated cost is Rupees 35,769. In accordance with the Maharaja's desire, the line is taken through Sanganeer, Chatsoo, and Newai, the three principal places *en route*. The continuation of this road in the Tonk State has been commenced. Rupees 2,079 were spent up to date of report. The length in Tonk territory is 12 miles, and in Jeypoor territory 46 miles.

112. One of the principal streets in the city has been cleared, levelled, metalled and cutstone kerbs laid down. The estimated cost is Rupees 16,822, of which Rupees 10,895 have been expended during the year.

113. A road from the west gate of the city, leading towards the Residency, is under construction. The amount sanctioned is Rupees 6,554, of which Rupees 3,296 had been spent up to date of report. The length of the road is over 1,500 yards.

114. The new Public Gardens have progressed. Young trees have been planted. Roads and paths laid out and constructed; a house for the Superintendent and aviary are in course of construction, as also ornamented tanks, and the whole of the ground, the area of which is 75 acres, is being gradually laid out. A channel has been made from one of the drainage lines in the city to the large tank in the garden. The total expenditure up to date of report amounted to Rupees 1,34,038-5-8. The place has already become one of public resort.

115. The scheme for the city water-supply consists of a service reservoir into which water is to be raised from the Emanee Shah Nullah by steam pumps, placed on the broken dam. The water will flow from the reservoir along an existing masonry channel into the city tanks, and from these latter into the public garden. It is to cost about a lakh.

Repairs.

116. Repairs have been made to the Agra and Ajmere Road and the City roads. For the Agra Road the cost has been Rupees 29,551; for the Ajmere Road Rupees 15,128. Nearly twenty-five miles have been renewed, and the whole kept in a thorough state of repair.

117. The City roads repairs have cost Rupees 13,565.

118. The gross expenditure on Public Works under all heads amount for the year to Rupees 2,74,842.

A.

Statement of work executed during the year 1871-72 in the Jeypoor Division, to accompany Annual Report for that year.

No. and Names of Works.	Amount sanctioned.	Expended up to 31st March 1871.	Expended from 1st April 1871 to March 1872.	Total.	Remarks.
<i>Original Works.</i>					
1. Dr. Valentine's house ..	Rs. a. p. 3,000 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3,391 0 5	Rs. a. p. 15 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3,406 0 5	
2. Hand carts ..	1,987 8 0	1,392 0 3	32 0 1	1,424 0 4	
3. Lighting palace lamps ..	490 0 0	151 1 7	149 10 6	300 12 1	
4. Mrs. Ockleton's stables ..	211 0 0	161 2 11	40 11 6	201 14 5	
5. General Hospital ..	8,000 0 0	4,495 15 7	29,937 10 1	31,433 9 8	
6. Martanie's well ..	729 0 0	337 13 0	315 2 0	702 15 6	
7. Jeypoor and Tonk road ..	35,769 0 0	178 13 3	8,001 1 6	8,179 11 9	
8. Ghaut Kunkur road ..	1,833 0 0	976 10 3	609 4 7	1,655 14 10	
9. Chandpole bazar road ..	16,822 0 0	2,177 10 0	10,893 2 3	13,072 12 3	
10. Dr. Valentine's well ..	1,622 0 0	81 12 7	1,437 5 11	1,519 2 6	
11. Thatching roof, Dr. Burr ..	319 0 0	269 8 3	39 10 3	309 2 6	
12. Jail whitewashing ..	891 0 0	507 13 0	313 3 0	881 0 0	
13. City Hospital ..	723 0 0	102 14 2	609 2 4	712 0 6	
14. Workshops, School of Arts. Hutrac	1,426 0 0	513 8 3	912 7 9	1,426 0 0	
15. ..	800 0 0	766 0 7	32 5 0	793 5 7	
16. ..	2,830 0 0	1,090 4 6	333 2 3	1,473 6 0	
17. ..	523 0 0	471 11 6	44 0 0	518 11 6	
18. ..	27,952 0 0	26,953 11 10	31 0 0	26,957 11 10	
19. ..	533 0 0	433 10 9	23 5 10	459 0 7	
20. ..	300 0 0	260 0 0	30 0 0	290 0 0	
21. ..	500 0 0	194 13 2	20 0 0	214 13 2	
22. ..	3,000 0 0	2,067 13 10	931 2 9	2,099 0 7	
23. Amaneesha R. Stoops ..	550 0 0	216 15 6	110 1 3	327 0 9	
24. Sambur road ..	43,109 0 0	33,031 15 7	337 2 8	33,369 2 3	
25. Government garden ..	64,801 2 5	.....	56,950 0 1	56,950 0 1	
26. Mr. Howard's bungalow ..	391 0 0	.....	390 12 8	390 12 8	
27. Society rooms ..	980 8 0	.....	980 8 0	980 8 0	
28. Dr. DeFabek's outhouses ..	732 0 0	.....	732 0 0	732 0 0	
29. Ramgune road and Koorars ..	1,812 0 0	.....	1,812 0 0	1,842 0 0	
30. Iron barracks ..	14,020 0 0	.....	14,020 0 0	14,020 0 0	
31. Daimbeo Serai ..	300 0 0	.....	288 10 4	288 10 4	
32. City water scheme, Nahurghur ..	.....	.....	369 10 8	369 10 8	
33. Dr. Valentine's C. I. roof. Soorujpole tower and bund ..	357 0 0	.....	356 0 4	356 0 4	
34. Manoe Minder, Benares ..	4,743 0 0	.....	4,273 3 3	4,273 3 3	
35. City walls ..	13,911 0 0	.....	3,997 11 6	3,997 11 6	
36. Kothee at Agra ..	32,749 6 0	.....	9,135 5 8	9,135 5 8	
37. Dilk parcel chowkeys ..	10,079 6 3	.....	3,402 1 0	3,402 1 0	
38. College house, Ajmere ..	5,032 0 0	.....	1,662 13 4	1,662 13 4	
39. New Post Office ..	915 0 0	.....	789 7 0	789 7 0	
40. Gundabat Dispensary ..	5,924 0 0	.....	404 2 8	404 2 8	
41. Drain Gobindavas ..	855 12 0	.....	1,533 11 6	1,633 11 6	
42. Jail well, outside ..	13,555 0 0	.....	120 11 8	129 11 8	
43. Soorujpole road ..	40 0 0	.....	319 9 4	319 9 4	
44. Tuksaul bazar, Chabootra ..	50 0 0	.....	33 8 9	33 8 9	
45. Ajmere gate street ..	.....	.....	41 15 11	41 15 11	
46. Gundabat Nulla drain ..	3,313 0 0	.....	13 5 11	13 5 11	
47. Band boy's practice room ..	214 0 0	.....	3,313 0 0	3,313 0 0	
48. Band boy's practice room ..	5,754 0 0	.....	163 5 8	163 5 8	
Total for Original Works..	.....	.....	2,498 2 8	2,498 2 8	
Repairs.	.....	.....	1,02,953 9 11	.....
50. Agra road ..	26,825 0 0	.....	29,551 5 6	29,551 5 6	
51. Ajmere road ..	15,318 0 0	.....	16,128 1 4	15,128 1 4	
52. City roads ..	13,565 0 0	.....	9,068 6 7	9,068 6 7	
53. Repairing bungalows ..	1,000 0 0	.....	306 1 3	306 1 3	
54. Khateepoor road repairs ..	3,550 0 0	3,229 13 10	219 4 2	3,479 2 0	
55. Extraordinary repairs ..	899 7 4	.....	809 7 4	809 7 4	
Total for repairs ..	.....	.....	55,202 10 2	.....

(Sd.)

S. S. JACOB, Captain,
Ex. Engineer, Jeypoor.

B.

Statement of Irrigation Works executed during 1871-72 in the Jeypoor Division, to accompany Annual Report for that year.

No. and Names of Works.	Amount sauctioned.	Expended up to 31st March 1871.	Expended from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.	Total.	Remarks.
56. Ramsagor bund and Nahur	10,694 2 0	20,771 6 3	772 1 11	21,613 8 2	
57. Maunsagor sluice and Nahur	6,893 0 0	7,891 11 8	247 15 9	8,142 11 5	
58. Bhao Sagor sluice	4,012 0 0	8,829 4 10	162 7 6	4,011 12 4	
59. Jatwalla talao	1,102 0 0	860 7 4	284 2 9	1,144 10 1	
60. Mourabad Sagor	6,978 0 0	488 4 3	6,078 7 3	6,666 11 6	
61. Bannekhur talao	2,832 0 0	1,431 8 2	203 12 1	1,635 4 3	
62. Bara talao, Wuzpoor	1,217 0 0	419 12 11	643 14 8	1,063 11 7	
63. Capriawas channel	1,497 0 0	738 0 0	743 7 7	1,481 8 1	
64. Kola talao	1,000 0 0	443 1 2	888 13 1	1,331 11 3	
65. Boraka Dund	1,021 0 0	971 1 4	47 1 10	1,018 3 2	
66. Namolao	1,320 0 0	709 6 1	519 14 5	1,319 4 6	
67. Telonka talao	1,589 0 0	112 6 4	1,363 10 1	1,476 0 5	
68. Bandolao	2,744 0 0	250 9 4	2,187 6 10	2,738 0 2	
69. Kanolao talao of Phagee	3,303 0 0	174 12 0	3,127 1 8	3,301 13 8	
70. Amair bund talao	1,015 0 0	170 3 11	1,073 2 2	1,243 6 1	
71. Goi talao	2,002 0 0	1,777 9 11	218 7 10	1,996 1 9	
72. Amancesha bunds	5,000 0 0	4,692 6 8	16 10 6	4,690 1 2	
73. Nareeku Naik K. bund	1,000 0 0	837 5 2	161 3 7	998 8 9	
74. Kokus channel	1,657 0 0	1,474 14 0	100 0 0	1,674 11 9	
75. Bamniawas bund	3,390 0 0	.....	2,274 15 10	2,274 15 10	
76. Phagie Kamsagor	2,604 0 0	.....	2,592 8 3	2,592 8 3	
77. Jaitpoora talao	5,000 0 0	.....	4,541 4 11	4,541 4 11	
78. Jhalana bund...	2,773 0 0	.....	2,773 0 0	2,773 0 0	
79. Jhalana bund, second	476 0 0	.....	210 4 7	210 4 7	
80. Planting trees, Ramsagor and Maunsagor	750 0 0	.....	490 6 0	490 6 0	
81. Ramghur Surney	1,000 0 0	.....	1,004 7 0	1,004 7 0	
82. Chaturpoora jhecl	8,867 0 0	.....	2,510 13 8	2,510 13 8	
83. Bund Koonthara	8,796 0 0	.....	3,413 9 10	3,413 9 10	
84. Kameghur project	.....	.....	1,401 3 0	1,401 3 0	
85. Milan bagh bund	7,857 0 0	3,312 13 3	500 0 0	3,812 13 3	
86. Nalotha bund	13,003 0 0	.....	827 8 1	827 8 1	
87. Morolee bund	.....	.....	751 6 5	751 6 5	
88. Rawntwala talao	5,311 0 0	.....	87 12 5	87 12 5	
89. Khoe Nagoree	1,575 0 0	.....	221 6 10	221 6 10	
90. Bakrowia bund	1,516 0 0	.....	313 5 6	313 5 6	
91. Gundhu Nulla bund	1,700 0 0	.....	279 4 2	279 4 2	
92. Charoo tank	1,633 0 0	.....	313 11 9	313 11 9	
93. Khattepoora Nahur	.....	.....	175 14 8	175 14 8	
94. Beejee Sagor	4,448 0 0	.....	138 11 9	138 11 9	
95. Widening Nahurs Amair water scheme	.....	.....	487 9 9	487 9 9	
Total for Agricultural	.....	.....	44,520 2 8	.....
Forest Conservancy.					
96. Planting and watering trees, Chandpole Sand Hills	2,000 0 0	.....	1,512 14 3	1,512 11 3	

(Sd.) S. S. JACOB, Captain,
Ex. Engineer, Jeypoor.

C.

Statement showing the amount realized by Irrigation from the following Talao and Bunds.

Name of Talao, &c.	No. of bighas watered.	Average rate per bigha.	Amount realized.	Cost of Establishment.	Net amount.	Profit.		REMARKS.
						Rs. a. p.	Cost of original works.	
Beyahs, Biwan.	Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kapriawas channel	96	1,687 8	1 3 2	2,001 6 6	113 4 0	1,888 2 0	1,481 8 4	127 7 1
Anmar water scheme	335	3,687 7	1 7 3	5,025 15 3	370 9 0	6,255 6 6	33,697 16 11	15 9 5
Gai talao, shugars, and other corns	...	.....	.....	262 13 3	31 6 3	231 7 0	1,988 1 9	11 9 7
Total	...	...	.....	.....	.....	7,374 16 0	.....	.....

(Sd.) S. S. JACOB, Captain,
Ex. Engineer, Jeypoor.

KISHENGHUR.

119. The year has been favourable to the State of Kishenghur. Land revenue has increased on account of the irrigation works executed by the Maharaja. His Highness continues to conduct his affairs in the same praiseworthy manner, and the education of his two sons is being well attended to.

LAWA.

120. The income of the Chiefship of Lawa has been rather more, and the expenditure less, than had been calculated on. The surplus thus created, together with last year's balance, will be devoted to the clearing-off of the more important interest-bearing debts of the estate. One of the two tanks, the construction of which was determined on, has been completed, and the other will be taken in hand as soon as funds are forthcoming.

M A R W A R .

121. The past year's crops were fair in one or two districts; in others they almost entirely failed, on account of unequal and unseasonable rain-fall, but notwithstanding this prices of food have fallen to almost their normal condition.

122. Water is still very scarce, the tanks and wells never having filled since the famine commenced. At the town of Jodhpoor the want of water is very much felt. Being desirous to increase the water supply, the Political Agent formed a Committee of influential inhabitants to collect funds for the completion of the "Bhaieejee ka Tulao," and at the request of the members became the President of it. More than half a lakh of Rupees was collected, and the works are being actively prosecuted under the superintendence of the Maharaj Koowur Jeswunt Sing, who volunteered his services. Of the money subscribed Rupees 15,000 was given by the Maharaja and a like sum by the zenana. The Kotwal of Jodhpoor, Lalljee Moti Sing, and Kuvi Raj (Poet Laurate) Moradhun distinguished themselves by their zeal on the Committee.

123. The Political Agent has been most anxious to carry out this work, being of opinion that not only will it be of benefit in largely increasing the water supply, but that if successful, it will lead to other works of public utility being undertaken. Major Impey's exertions in the matter have

been most laudable, and he is deserving of much praise for the interest he has exhibited in securing the people a better water supply.

124. Referring to the Administration, the Political Agent reports that since the removal of Murdan Ali Khan from office no regular Dewan has been appointed. The Maharaja nominally administers himself, but with no happy result.

125. The principal event of the year has been the settlement by Punchayet of most of the villages in dispute between the Maharaja and his Thakoors. The Maharaja formed a Committee composed of Thakoors and principal officials to adjudicate on the disputes which have been for years a subject of discord between His Highness and his feudatories. The enquiry did not extend to all the villages under dispute, but still a great step has been taken towards the settlement of the country. The Committee pronounced that of 59 villages to which their enquiry extended 33 belong to the Durbar and 21 to the several claimants, the remaining five are left for the Political Agent's arbitration. The Maharaja, however, has not yet given the release papers to the Thakoors whose villages were decided in their favor. The previously existing ill-feeling is thus maintained.

126. The measures for the control of the Jhallore and Sirohi border have worked well. The Marwar Contingent has been regularly paid by the Durbar through the influence of the Political Agent.

127. The remaining Marwar Districts are no better governed than before. Pallee and its environs are in the same state as reported last year. In the Sonth, in parts of Godwar, and along the Meywar border the Meenas and Bowrees, aided by some of the Thakoors, are very troublesome, and in the east the Marote Rajpoots have been robbing the surrounding country.

128. During the year only one robbery of the mail has occurred in Marwar. The robbers were tracked for four days, but were not apprehended.

129. Five murders are reported to have occurred during the year. One of the victims was an important official. The murderer in this case was hanged by order of the Maharaja.

130. A suttee occurred in Eastern Marwar in March 1871, the particulars of which had not been received when the last Report was written. The relations and local officials were punished by the Durbar.

131. The tribute and contribution towards the Imperial Road for the past year have been paid up.

132. Three Inspection and four Travellers' Bungalows have been erected. The Marwar contributions have amounted to 3 lakhs, and the Political Agent reports has proved a great strain on the Maharaja's purse, and that he refuses to have the link road from Pallee to his capital undertaken. It is better to have one work completed at a time, and I have no doubt that the Political Agent will be able by the exercise of his influence to induce the Maharaja to undertake so important a communication to his capital, which is now shut off from the rest of the world by a sandy desert.

133. The Maharaja Koowur Jeswunt Sing was engaged for four months in travelling through Central India, Jeypoor, and Shahpoora, contracting three marriages. Godwar suffered by his absence, but Major Impey hopes he will benefit by what he has seen and the good friendships he has formed.

134. The Members of the International Court of Vakeels are reported to have been attentive to their duties. Fewer cases have been filed. Highway robbery has diminished by 33 cases. The total compensation paid through the Agency for loss of life and property amounted to Rupees 26,128-1-4.

MULLANEE.

135. Of Mullance the Political Agent reports that the country has in no way recovered from the effects of famine and continued drought. Water is scarcer than ever, and many parts of the country are deserted. The Naib Moonshee of the Agency was employed during the year in settling Mullanee village boundaries. Twenty-two boundary lines have been settled, and the work is progressing most satisfactorily. Crime has been much less this year, which the Political Agent ascribes to the regular punishment dealt out to all classes, and especially to the substitution of imprisonment as a punishment instead of fine.

JEYSULMERE.

136. Major Impey during the year paid a visit to Jey-sulmere. He met the Maharawul at his capital, "a small but wealthy and handsome town." He is a young man of quick temper, good disposition, amenable to reason, but uneducated and inexperienced.

137. His Highness promised the Political Agent to do his best to check his predatory subjects, but urged the disobedience of his Thakoors as well as his own poverty, consequent on famine and drought, as his reason for not being able to keep up a sufficient force to guard the frontier. The Political Agent held a Durbar, and warned the Thakoors in the Maharawul's presence of their duties and responsibilities.

138. The town of Jeysulmere is described as built of what appears to be sandy freestone, the dry air giving it a fresh appearance, and making it look unusually clean and new. The elaborate carving on some of the houses is not to be equalled in any of the Rajpootana towns in purity and variety of design and beauty of material. There is a fine water tank outside one of the town gates. In the centre of Jeysulmere on a hill is the fort, which commands it, and contains a second town. In it are the Palaces, which the Maharawul rarely inhabits, as he prefers the lower town.

BOONDEE.

139. No change has taken place in the Administration.

140. The Customs Department has been remodelled, and instead of several and uncertain payments, a single one only is levied at one of five Customs posts established. Steps have been taken for the protection of the more frequented trade routes by establishing Police posts and setting apart buildings for traders and travellers at the halting places.

141. The relations of the Political Agent with the Durbar are on a very friendly footing, and the old spirit of opposition has disappeared.

142. A second son was born to the Chief in April. He has been named Raghooraj Sing.

KOTAII.

143. The Kamdarship during the year has been held by Parohit Mungul and Moonshi Buldeo. The former was

admitted to office in consideration of the payment of a large sum of money. The Moonshi is anxious for improvement, but is wanting in influence and character.

144. For years no attempt has been made to record the income and expenditure of the State. The income is about 24 lakhs of Rupees; of the expenditure nothing is known beyond the fact that it largely increases annually. The income is misappropriated, and the expenditure is so ill-regulated that before the year is half over, money has to be borrowed, and taken in advance from the ryots.

145. The known liabilities of the State are estimated at about 50 lakhs. Land yielding a yearly income of five lakhs has been granted on various terms in satisfaction of about 20 lakhs.

146. The revenue is classed under three heads. Land, customs, and miscellaneous. The land revenue is raised by money assessment, which has increased since its first introduction in 1807.

147. There are no established customs dues. The customs are farmed, the farmer levying what amount he pleases. Travellers and merchants are further harassed by being subjected to numerous imposts, levied by officials and Police sepoys on their own account.

148. Violent crime, consequent on the connivance of the district officials, and the impunity with which it can be committed, is very prevalent.

149. There appears to be an entire absence of justice. The Court followers, zenana, and persons in power are above the law, and act for themselves and others. The palkee-khana or news-office of the State is the only Court which had more than a nominal existence during the year. This iniquitous institution is one of the chief causes of the oppression and misrule in the State. All people are at its mercy. It has to pay its own expenses, provide funds for the State, and also meet any extraordinary demands made on it, all which it does by cruelty and oppression, and wringing fines from its victims.

150. The management of the new jail is described as bad, its state filthy, and nine prisoners sentenced by the Haraotee International Court were not forthcoming when the Political Agent went there the other day.

151. The troops have been in a mutinous state in consequence of being kept out of their pay, and at one time took to robbery. Becoming more violent lately, money was raised to pay the foreign element of the force.

152. There is not any improvement in the relations between the Durbar and the Kotree fiefs of Haraotee. The Political Agent attributes fault to both sides. The disagreements amongst the fiefs themselves arise out of boundary disputes. The obligations of the fiefs to the Jeypoor State amount to Rupees 14,397 annually, and have not been met for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. The account between the Durbar and fiefs is disputed, and is now under settlement, but the Durbar should have forwarded the amount already received, which it has not done.

TONK.

153. The Minister, under orders from the Nawab, has furnished a report on the Administration, a translation of which is attached to Captain Muir's report. The Political Agent reports that, on the whole, affairs have progressed favourably during the year. The Judicial Courts have been re-constituted, and rules drawn up for their guidance. The ~~independent judicial authority formerly enjoyed by the Nawab's family~~ has been withdrawn.

154. The deficit this year amounts to Rupees 1,48,986, or Rupees 60,000 more than that of last year. This is brought about partly by extraordinary expenditure, and partly by a falling-off of Rupees 40,000 in land revenue and miscellaneous receipts. The Nawab is engaged in effecting reductions in expenditure. Rupees 1,69,377, debts with interest, have been liquidated during the year. The ~~Ex-Nawab's salary presses very heavily on the State, and prevents an early liquidation of the debt.~~

155. The Nawab has turned his attention to Public Works. He has agreed to pay for that portion of the Tonk and Jeypoor road which passes through his territory and which is being made by Captain Jacob, who has also drawn out an estimate for a new College at Tonk. Captain Jacob is on the look-out for a Native Surveyor to lay out Irrigation Works in Tonk.

156. The Nawab visited his districts of Chupra and Seronge during the year. In the latter district a new settlement has been arranged, which, though said to have been made with the consent of the cultivators, does not seem very liberal to the Political Agent.

157. The Nimbahera Moghees are said by the Political Agent to be carefully watched. Complaints have been fewer. A census taken shows 232 males, of whom 46 were boys under 12. Endeavours are being made to secure Approvers of this tribe for the Thuggee Department.

158. The Nawab continues to superintend public affairs. The Political Agent reports that he is anxious for the welfare of his people, and of the approval of Government. Of late there has been more religious toleration towards the Hindoos, much to the displeasure of the orthodox.

159. In October a son and heir was born to the Nawab.

JHALLAWAR.

160. The Political Agent again brings to notice the very cordial feelings entertained by the Maharaja Rana towards the British Government. His Highness has not been in good health lately.

161. The new Jail buildings are nearly finished. Intramural labour is fairly established, and excellent work turned out.

162. A notorious Bheel outlaw, by name Pirthia, was captured during the year.

SHAHPOORA.

163. Moonshi Salik Ram was appointed to supervise affairs. The annual receipts have been estimated at Rupees 1,70,000, and disbursements (including Rupees 42,700 in payment of debts) at Rupees 1,33,000, leaving a surplus of Rupees 37,000. Arrangements are being made to give the Zemindars a five years' lease of their villages.

164. The earthen embankments to retain the rain-fall are being repaired.

165. A Hindoo School has been opened at the capital, and a building prepared for a dispensary.

The young Raja's studies continue daily under the superintendence of a master, and he is, as far as practicable, associated in the Administration. The Political Agent says, though backward he is intelligent and manly.

166. The young Chief visited Oodeypoor during the Maharana's Investiture with the Star of India, as a feudatory

of that State, and he then received the "Tulwar Bundhaee," or mark of recognition at the hands of the Maharana.

167. In the Meywar portion, the villagers have been granted 10 years' lease on reasonable terms.

168. No mail robbery has occurred during the year in any of the States under the Haraotee Agency.

169. The Shahpoora and British border line was inspected and found in good order.

170. The Political Agent expresses his acknowledgments to Dr. Eddowes for his services to the Agency, and his charge of the Dispensary at Agency Head-quarters.

KEROWLEE.

171. The income and expenditure for Sumbut 1927, or from June 1870 to June 1871, amounted to Rupees 4,50,984-5-3 and Rupees 4,49,118-10 respectively. Included in the expenditure are Rupees 40,000, paid in part liquidation of debt due to Government, and Rupees 14,000 paid for the funeral expenses of the late Chief's widow.

172. Half the Government loan has been paid. Another instalment of Rupees 25,000 was expected in a few days which, when paid, would reduce the debt to Rupees 75,000, exclusive of interest. When the late Maharaja died in 1869, the State debts amounted to Rupees 2,60,000. Of this Rupees 1,70,000 have been paid off, which, as the Political Agent remarks, is very creditable to the Maharaja.

173. The present Ruler is intelligent, and the Political Agent agrees that the interests of the State and people will be carefully looked after by him. He is very anxious to have the only daughter of the late Chief married. Though himself unmarried, he says that he will not marry until this lady is provided for.

174. It is a good trait in the Maharaja's character, as Major Walter observes, that he should so soon evince anxiety to better the condition of his people, by arranging schemes to drain the town, pave the streets, and set about improving the important lines of communication from his capital to Kooshalghur and Hindowa.

BHURTPoor.

175. The former revenue settlement has expired, and the Maharaja has appointed a Committee to arrange a fresh

one. The State, however, has suffered much by losing the services of Mr. T. Heatherley and Pundit Shimbbonath. The former, as head of the Revenue Department, was thoroughly acquainted with every village of Bhurtpoor. Both these able officials found themselves unable to remain at Bhurtpoor, on account of the jealousy of the other officials, and accepted posts in Ulwur.

176. The Maharaja looks well after the roads in his territory.

177. The Political Agent has not received information regarding the working of the Courts ; but does not think there has been any change among the officials. The Maharaja presides over the " Ijlas Khass " when at Bhurtpoor.

178. As long however as no changes are made in the principles of administration, we may leave the Maharaja to his own choice as to the individuals he prefers. A few years will very likely bring about a change of parties. The departure of Mr. Heatherley was to be regretted, but he looked to the Political Agent only and the Maharaja, like every other Ruler in Rajpootana, almost without exception, is jealous of his officials regarding any but himself. Both Mr. Heatherley and Shimbbonath have left now for nearly two years. The Statement given in last year's Administration Report exhibits remarkably few changes on a Chief succeeding to power, and from it the Maharaja does not appear to have turned upon all the officials who were in power during the minority.

179. The State Council is still in existence. Its Members consist of two Goojurs and two Brahmins, the Jats being entirely excluded. The Political Agent who writes throughout in a depreciatory strain, has no opinion of the working capabilities of this Council as at present constituted.

Dewan Lutta Pershad and Foujdar Buldeo Sing, who were formerly Members of the Regency Council during the minority, and then had seats in the State Council, have been removed from the latter position by the Maharaja, and are now Magistrates of the Southern and Northern Districts of Bhurtpoor respectively.

180. The Jail has 295 prisoners in it ; 24 of these are life prisoners, and two sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. The Maharaja has appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhola-nath Dass as Superintendent of the Jail. The Assistant

Surgeon in charge of the Agency continues to visit it frequently, attends to the sick, and sees to their sanitary condition, reporting anything that calls for the Maharaja's attention to the Political Agent.

181. A Statement for Sumbut 1926, or September 1869 to September 1870, has been furnished. The income amounted to Rupees 24,23,794, the expenditure was less by Rupees 1,95,956. The land revenue had increased by Rupees 5,000. The salt revenue had increased by Rupees 65,000, amounting to Rupees 3,43,904. Customs receipts had increased by about Rupees 42,000.

182. The expenditure was less than that of the previous year by five lakhs. Of this Rupees 22,000 was in the "Administration and Public Department," Rupees 79,000 decrease in Public Works; Rupees 30,562 decrease in "religious and charitable grants;" Rupees 51,000 decrease in the "Civil List;" Rupees 20,000 of which, the charge of the Agency Establishment, is now paid by Government.

183. The expenditure on the Army shows a decrease of Rupees 76,344 on the previous year; which is about equal to the increased expenditure of that year over normal years. The expenses of the Commissariat Stables and other Departments, formerly entered under the head of Communications, is less by Rupees 1,72,000.

184. The expenditure on buildings is less by Rupees 86,733. The Political Agent reports the only buildings being now pushed on are those connected with the Maharaja's Establishment at Sewur, about four miles from the city on the Jeypoor road, where he usually resides.

185. Though the Political Agent thinks the expenditure for the past year—Sumbut 1927—will probably be larger than that of 1926, still he is of opinion that, under the Maharaja, who is a careful manager, there is no fear of the State falling into debt. The expenses will continue to decrease as compared with the Regency period, as the Maharaja has power (and has exerted it) to do away with considerable items of expenses, such as subsistence allowance, and bounties on marriage to Sirdars, which the Regency were obliged to disburse.

186. There are nine new "Hulkabundee" Schools. The number of pupils at the schools have decreased by nearly 500, of which there are 57 less at the College and

224 at the Tehseelee Schools. The Political Agent is of opinion that this falling-off is only temporary, the Maharaja interesting himself in the matter, and seeming desirous of keeping up the Institutions.

187. Assistant Surgeon Hervey, who for five years had so creditably performed the duties of Agency Surgeon, was relieved in October by Assistant Surgeon Spencer. This latter officer is "as zealous in the work and desirous of making the Medical Institutions a real blessing to the country as any of his predecessors have been."

188. The embankment of the Rajpootana State Railway between Bhurtpoor and Agra is reported as nearly completed. A few difficulties occasionally arose regarding the supply of materials, but no complaints reached Political Agent against any one employed by the contractors. Major Walter considers the Engineers employed on this State Railway are deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which they have carried out their delicate duties.

D H O L E P O O R .

189. The debts of this State amount to Rupees 2,56,709-14-9, of which two laklis is a loan from the Puttialla State without interest. More than Rupees 23,000 has been paid on account of debts during the year, and it is expected that all debts, with the exception of that due to Puttialla, will be paid off during this year.

190. It appears that out of 1,816 cases pending and instituted in the various Courts, 402 remain undecided at the end of the year; and that out of 1,011 offenders, 298 were punished, 537 were released, 17 remained under trial, 149 were at large, and 10 surrendered to other districts.

191. The Political Agent inspected the new Jail, and reports it large and commodious, and on a healthy site.

192. The school founded in the town by His Highness the Rana contains a number of scholars, some learning English.

193. The inhabitants are said to appreciate the Dispensary at Dholepoor. Another will be opened at Baree as soon as the services of a qualified Native Doctor can be procured.

194. The measures adopted by the Durbar to control its Goojur subjects, which were reported by Captain Powlett last year, have met with much success.

195. No mail robbery occurred during the year; this is to be attributed chiefly to the punishment of a number of the well known lawless inhabitants of Dunkassa, a village in the Agra District, near Dholepoor; and partly also to the greater efficiency of the Police.

196. The Political Agent is interested in getting a pontoon bridge placed on the River Chumbul on the Agra and Gwalior Road. The present bridge of boats is insecure and unreliable. It was blown away by a storm of wind a month or two ago, and traffic became almost altogether suspended. Some correspondence has taken place, but I fear, unless Government take the subject up, it will be difficult of accomplishment, though it is very desirable that a better crossing should be arranged for.

197. The State has continued to be administered with much success by the present Minister, Hukeem Abdool Nubbee Khan. His arrangements are good, and he is deserving of support. Major Walter seems to think it unfortunate he is a Mahomedan, that sect possessing an all-powerful clique at the capital; but as long as the Government is well conducted I am not inclined to think that this is an insuperable objection. Abdool Nubbee Khan is very liberal in his ideas and not at all bigotted.

198. A Telegraph Office has been opened at Dholepoor during the year.

199. The Political Agent alludes to the character of His Highness the Rana in high terms of praise, in which I cordially join.

ULWUR.

200. Being the first Annual Report submitted by this Agency, Captain Cadell has introduced it with a concise and interesting history of the Ulwur State from its formation up to the present time.

201. The Second Chapter is devoted to a description of the general topography of the State, an account of its mineral resources, tanks, roads, agriculture, principal towns, fiscal divisions and population, and finally a description of the various tribes inhabiting the State.

202. In the Judicial Section of the Report, the Political Agent alludes to the great freedom allowed to the lawless portion of the Meena tribe under the Maharao Raja's administration. This class had been held in check during the

time of the former Agency, and have now again been brought under restrictive Rules, and the new Police Superintendent's attention is particularly directed to them.

203. No regularly constituted Police Force previously existed in the State, but one is being now organized, and the Political Agent hopes by degrees to collect a good body of men.

204. A new Foujdar has been appointed, his Office reorganized, and the Establishment's pay raised to its former standard. The work of this Court has been very creditable. Out of 4,462 cases pending and instituted, 3,440 had been disposed of at the end of the official year. Of the balance almost all was cleared off at the time the Report was written.

205. The powers of the several Criminal Courts, before undefined, have now been laid down.

206. The Jail management has undergone a thorough change. Under the former arrangements, discipline was lax and the prisoners had no work beyond keeping the Jail clean. Hard labor has now been introduced, and the progress of useful manufactures has been satisfactory. Precautions to prevent the occurrence of an outbreak have been taken, and a special Jail Guard enlisted.

207. Great improvement has also been effected in the Civil Courts.

208. The Tehseeldars' powers have been extended, and their Courts have done very creditable work.

209. The land revenue administration of the State has also been re-arranged, and the practice of anticipating its collection by three or four months, which was a great hardship to the ryots, has been abolished.

210. The Political Agent remarks on the income and expenditure of the State. From a Comparative Statement, exhibiting the actuals of 1867-68, 1870-71, and the estimate for 1871-72, a happy change has been brought about in the finances. A deficit of Rupees 4,86,912 in the first year has been changed to a surplus of Rupees 4,03,430 in the last. Captain Cadell was unable to include the accounts for 1868-69 and 1869-70, as they were in such confusion. Rupees 3,59,330 of the surplus of the year under review has been devoted to the liquidation of debt, the remainder has been

kept as a working cash balance. Three and a half lakhs are to be devoted during the current year to payment of debts, by the end of which time the only amount due will be the debt to Government.

211. The 10 years' settlement made by Major Impey is about to expire, and that able officer, Captain Powlett, as Government are aware, is now engaged in making a regular settlement.

212. A beneficial alteration has also been made in the Customs Department. In lieu of the old system of numberless and uncertain tolls, only one due is levied on the trader, who receives a Pass, permitting him to pass through the State.

213. The first item of expenditure noticed is the Maharaja's personal allowance, which amounts to the large sum of Rupees 15,000 a month. The Chief complains of it being small, but has been unable to point out where it is deficient. He would wish to take and spend the whole net revenue. It is feared he will be involved in financial difficulties, as he persists in misapplying his allowance, paying a disbanded Body-Guard, while keeping his domestic establishment and Toshakhana in arrears.

214. In the stud a considerable reduction in the numbers and cost of the saddle horses has been effected. Out of the 424 reduced, 370 were transferred to the cavalry; and of the 272 now kept, 100 are intended for the use of the Maharaja, who has not yet selected those he wants. The cost of keeping has been much lessened by doing away with numerous and unnecessary articles of food.

The carriage mares have been reduced by the transfer of 54 to a cavalry troop stationed at Ulwur; and 26 of those retained are kept for the use of the Maharaja.

Great improvement has been made in the management of the Breeding Stud. The mare and foals, instead of being kept tied up all day, are now allowed to run about in three fine paddocks made for their use. Their food has been altered for the better; and all inferior mares have been removed from the stock. The results of these reforms are very satisfactory. The percentage of births has risen from 20°39 in 1869-70 to 43°21 in the half-year of 1871-72, and the percentage of deaths has fallen from 67°74 in 1869-70 to 20 for the half-year of 1871-72.

Captain Cadell brings to notice the great assistance he has received from Khawas Sheobux in the remodelling of the stud and farm management.

215. The Mahomedan troops raised by the Maharaja were disbanded, and the Rajpoot Ressalas he had disbanded have been restored to their former position. The return for 1871-72 shows a total of 7,498 men, 49 guns, 1,416 horses, 133 camels, and 203 bullocks, maintained at a cost of Rupees 6,19,539. This force is described as far from formidable; without drill, or discipline; and equipped in a very inferior manner. In addition to the above there are 879 jaghire horsemen.

216. Until lately the Political Agent and Council of Management have had little time to pay attention to public works; but in the current year it is proposed to expend a lakh on such necessary and useful works as a school-house, stables, cavalry lines, repairs to a fine masonry reservoir built by Major Impey, but dug up by the Maharao Raja, lunatic ward in the Jail, dhurumsala, city drains, and four irrigation works.

217. The Commissariat Department, which appears to have been formerly grossly mismanaged, has been thoroughly reorganized, and the expenditure reduced by more than a lakh of rupees.

218. With regard to education, there are 44 Hulkbundee and 16 Tehseeclee Schools, besides the High School at Ulwur. These are attended by 2,785 scholars. In addition to these, there is the "Thakoors' sons' school" attended by 51 boys, whose progress is reported very satisfactory, and the school pronounced a great success. The other schools are reported to have much improved during the year.

219. The dispensaries were well attended. 14,114 patients have been treated during the year in them; and 10,126 vaccinations were performed; 89-10 percentage of the latter being successful. Captain Cadell reports that the superintendence of these operations, together with the other Medical Institutions, has been conducted "with great skill and ability by Dr. Mullen."

220. The demarcation of the Ulwur boundary with Jeypoor has been effected. Many disputes of long standing between Goorgaon and Ulwur have been amicably settled by the meeting of officials from both sides; and a boundary

dispute of considerable importance between Ferozepoor and Ulwur has been arranged by the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner.

221. Referring to the fief of Neemrana, the Political Agent says, "the Raja is well disposed and manages his State passably well."

222. Captain Cadell in conclusion brings prominently to notice the services of the members of Council. Their work has been very severe, and they have fulfilled their delicate and arduous duties very satisfactorily. Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing and Pundit Roop Narain are further mentioned in terms of praise. The great assistance received from Dewan Jey Gopal, the head of the "Dufter Sudder," is also brought to notice.

SEROHI.

223. Another year of drought has afflicted Serohi. The rainfall was only half the average quantity, and ceased early in August. In consequence of this, the crops were short and fodder scarce, preventing the agricultural class, driven from their homes by former distress, from returning.

224. The Rao has exceeded the estimated expenditure by a little over Rupees 15,000, which has been caused by unlooked for expense incurred on account of visits from his family connections and a bad year. The State debt has been reduced by Rupees 15,596-7-0. The Political Superintendent has pointed out to the Rao the items in which excess of expenditure has occurred, and urged more careful control in future.

225. The trial by Jury system for civil cases mentioned in the Political Superintendent's last Report has succeeded very well, and criminal justice has been fairly administered by the Dewan.

226. For the greater part of the year highway robbery had entirely ceased on the main road through Serohi; but in January and December four cases occurred, which Major Carnell is of opinion were committed by two wandering gangs of Meenas, one of which refuged in Meywar was attacked by the Joora Mairpoor Chief, one Meena being killed and two wounded. The other gang was harboured by the Rewarra Thakoor of Serohi, who also levied blackmail over the surrounding country and even from neighbouring Thakoors. He with the gang was surprized and seized,

and after trial the Thakoor was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in the Ajmere Jail.

227. The Bhuttana outlaws were settled on certain terms, which had a most favorable effect on the quiet of the district. This was prefaced by an expedition against the plundering Meenas on the Marwar border, whose fastnesses were searched out, and from whom, after punishment, efficient securities were taken by Major Carnell.

228. The Belangree Thakoor, who had been an outlaw since the end of 1870 in consequence of a land dispute, was also induced to return to his village, the disputed land having, through the mediation of the Political Superintendent, been apportioned by a Jury of the friends of the disputants.

229. The file of border disputes with Mahee Kanta (with one exception) was disposed of in January by local juries at a meeting of the Political Superintendent of Serohi and the Political Agent, Mahee Kanta.

230. A great portion of the Agra and Ahmedabad road earth-work through Serohi has been completed, and the road cleared of jungle for 100 yards on either side, which will much add to its security.

231. Only one mail robbery has occurred during the year, and of the nine persons engaged only one escaped. One was killed in the immediate pursuit, and six weeks afterwards, the remainder were discovered, three were killed resisting their apprehension, and of four captured three were proved to be notorious outlaws and murderers, and were tried and hanged by the Durbar. The fourth, a youth, was flogged.

232. No case of kidnapping for immoral purposes has been reported.

Boundaries.

233. The entire boundary between the States of Jeypoor and Ulwur was laid down by my Assistant, Captain Abbott, who brought the work to conclusion with his usual skill and judgment. Appeals have been made by the Jeypoor State against two or three of the decisions which are still under investigation.

234. The point of junction of the two States of Meywar and Marwar at the Deysooree Pass was enquired into by my Assistant, Captain Roberts. His decision has been appealed

against by Marwar. The dispute was of many years standing. It was impossible to settle a boundary, which should satisfy both parties, as the decision appears to bear on the question of the proprietary right to the slopes of the Arabullee Mountains along the whole length of Godwar.

International Courts of Vakeels.

235. The number of cases disposed of during the year by the different Courts of Vakeels in Rajpootana is shown in the following statement. The Agency Court disposed of the appeal cases :—

236. The decisions were given in the following cases of crime :—

	Meywar.	Marwar.	Jeypoor.	Haraotee.	Total.
<i>Against Person.</i>					
Murder	5	8	...	...	13
Assault with wounding		6	3	1	10
	Total ...	5	14	3	1
					23
<i>Against Property.</i>					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	4	2	1	7
Ditto without ditto		30	34	...	64
Gang robbery with ditto	36	57	...	25	118
Theft with ditto		3	...	2	5
Ditto without ditto	70	134	22	62	288
Cattle-lifting	11	39	39	30	119
Arson		4	1	...	5
Burglary		1	...	...	1
Counterfeit coining ... ... ...		...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	46	56	19	28	149
	Total ...	163	328	117	148
					756
	GRAND TOTAL ...	168	342	120	149
					779

237. No case of kidnapping children for immoral purposes has been brought to notice in Rajpootana during the past year.

Mail Robberies.

238. Only four cases of mail robbery took place within Rajpootana during the whole year, and none of these were important.

Public Works.

239. The expenditure on account of Public Works in Rajpootana is appended. The Imperial grant was for Rupees 8,70,000 including Irrigation, and in addition the balance of last year and contribution received from Marwar amounted to Rupees 1,34,000, and the balance from Meywar Rupees 8,130. From Local Funds Rupees 25,234 was received, making a total of Rupees 10,37,364.

240. Of the expenditure Rupees 1,93,957 was on Military buildings for European Troops and Rupees 77,997 for general purposes and minor works.

241. Rupees 39,032 were expended on ordinary irrigation works in Ajmere and Mhairwarra, and Rupees 10,270 for extraordinary irrigation works, an item which will be largely increased in future years, as two considerable works have been sanctioned and are under construction.

242. Civil buildings entailed an expenditure of Rupees 60,285.

243. Rupees 2,35,000 were expended on Communications. The principal part of this was spent in the construction through Marwar of the Agra and Ahmedabad Road.

Rajpootana Corps.

244. The Rajpootana Corps were all again favourably reported on. Colonel MacDonald rejoined the Deolee Irregular Force from furlough, and has been since appointed a Magistrate within the limits of the Cantonment. Major Clay, who officiated ably during his absence, has proceeded home.

245. The Mhairwarra Battalion is now established at Ajmere, and the small balance of the regiment present at head-quarters, after providing for the Sambhur and Beawr commands, was employed in constructing the regimental lines.

Dispensaries.

246. The dispensaries in Rajpootana have maintained their name for high efficiency during the year.

Year by year the Agent to the Governor-General testifies to the high qualities of Dr. Moore, Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajpootana, for his admirable arrangements for the supervision of the numerous dispensaries throughout the province. The Statement of these Institutions is annexed :—

Abstract of the Working of the Dispensaries (including patients treated in Jails) and Vaccination in the Native States of Rajpootana for the year 1871.

NAMES OF STATES.	Number of Institutions in each State.	NUMBER TREATED.		NUMBER VACCINATED.		REMARKS.
		Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	
Bhuripoor	14	1,178	63,533	7,861	2,096	
Jeypoor	10	1,369	26,721	11,781	3,892	
Meywar	3	555	4,671	433	121	
Perfahghur	1	..	2,215	..	..
Jhaura Patun..	1	407	5,348	608	574	
Kerowlee	2	343	7,952	713	238	
Kotah	1	115	3,268	616	92	
Marwar	3	161	9,339	5,503	3,081	
Mullanee	1	..	647	..	..
Ulwur	4	273	13,448	8,360	1,746	
Tonk	2	229	9,398	2,262	669	
Deolee	1	91	883	106	57	
Khetree	3	20	4,308	..	..
Serohi..	1	169	1,165	950	109	
Aboo	1	61	1,370	118	95	
Anadra	1	6	617	..	..
Indurghur	1	..	517	..	..
Dholepoor	2	27	6,954	48	9	
Khairwarra	1	29	641	..	..
Bauswarra	1	3	2,867	162	46	
Sambhur	1	..	305	..	..
Bickaneer	1	44	670	7	2	
Public Works Department	3	..	2,785	..	..
Total ...	58	5,086	1,70,809	45,423	15,106	

The total cost of persons treated in the Native States was Rupees 41,819-3-3, or a fraction above 3 annas, pice 11 per head. The total cost of vaccine operations was Rupees 7,460-15-2, or about 2 annas, 7 pices per successful case. The per cent of success, including doubtful cases as unsuccessful, was 76-10.

Form No. 68.

RAJPOOTANA.

Part I.

Account of Appropriation for Public Works (Imperial) for the year 1871-72.

Section A.—Ordinary.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Budget Grants as modified.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ORIGINAL GRANT AND OUTLAY.	
				Unspent Balance of Grant.	Excess.
<i>Original Works.</i>					
Military	2,60,000	2,31,500	2,31,587	49,413	.....
Civil Buildings	80,000	40,000	47,927	32,073	.....
Communications	1,62,000	1,82,100	2,07,432	.....	45,432
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,22,000	4,57,500	4,86,946	80,496	45,432
<i>Repairs.</i>					
Military	40,000	41,000	40,367	.....	367
Civil Buildings	8,000	9,500	12,358	.....	4,358
Communications	30,000	27,500	27,706	2,294	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	78,000	78,000	80,431	2,294	4,725
<i>Establishment</i>					
Tools and Plant	1,10,320	1,74,820	1,89,626	.....	78,306
Profit and loss	5,000	5,000	6,880	.....	1,880
	.....	.....	161	.....	151
	7,15,320	7,15,320	7,63,034	82,790	1,30,404
<i>Add Additional Grants</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Add increase of stock balance</i>	.....	.....	916	.....	916
<i>Grand Total</i>	7,15,320	7,15,320	7,63,950	82,790	1,31,410
<i>Deduct less from more</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,790
<i>Net excess over Grant</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,630

Part I.—Section A.—(Concluded.)

SERVICE HEADS,	Amount of Contribution,	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Less.	More.
EXPENDITURE ON IMPERIAL WORKS FROM FUNDS SUPPLIED IN ADDITION TO THE BUDGET GRANT.			Rs.	Rs.
LOCAL FUNDS.				
<i>Original Works.—Communications.</i>				
Dilk Bungalows at Keekree and Goella on the Deolee Road	15,000	7,516	7,484	
Construction of road from Ajmere to Sreenuggur, five miles in length	2,000	1,003	97	
Pokhur Road	3,000	.....	3,000	
Beaur and Goella Fair Weather Road	6,000	.....	5,000	
Petty Works	234	4	230	
Total Original Works	25,234	9,423	15,811	
<i>Repairs.—Local.</i>				
Repairing Ajmere and Pokhur Road	.....	1,288	.....	1,288
Petty Repairs	.....	263	.....	263
Total Repairs	.....	1,656	.....	1,656
Establishment	.....	1,243	.....	1,243
Total Local Funds	25,234	12,222	13,012	
CONTRIBUTIONS.				
<i>Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.</i>				
1st and 2nd Meywar Sections from Burl to Kharee River to Bheelwarr, including bridging distance 40 miles	4,302	4,302		
3rd, 4th, and 5th Sections from Bheelwarr to Sut... miles ... to Nim...	2,628	2,628		
Oc	1,200	1,200		
Co Oodeypoor	.....	.....
Total	8,130	8,130		
<i>Agra and Ahmedabad Road.</i>				
Marwar 1st Section, from Marwar frontier to Soojut River, distance 31 miles	34,070	34,070		
Marwar 2nd Section, from Soojut River to Pallee, distance 27 miles	25,470	25,470		
Marwar 3rd Section, from Pallee to Erinpooora, 46 miles	28,735	28,735		
Three Staging Bungalows at Jadun, Gundoze, and Sanderns	13,563	13,563		
Staging Bungalow at Soojut	1,506	1,506		
New Inspection Bungalow at Pallee, and improving Pallee use of	4,360	4,360		
Providing temporary shelter for troops located at Sambhur	103	103		
Establishment at 12 per cent.	18,632	18,632		
Total Contributions	1,31,682	1,31,682		

Form No. 68.

Part I.

Account of Appropriation from Imperial Funds during 1871-72.

[Arranged by Heads of Service.]

Section B.—Ordinary Expenditure arranged geographically.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Unspent Balance of Grant.	Excess.
I.—MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Nusseerabad.</i>				
Original works	1,84,000	1,75,362	8,618
Repairs	27,200	27,237	37
Establishment	64,000	50,033	13,967
Tools and Plant	1,500	1,769	269
Profit and loss
Increase to stock	907	907
<i>Neemuch.</i>				
Original works	60,000	47,654	21,346
Repairs	10,000	9,600	410
Establishment	22,000	20,419	7,419
Tools and Plant	30	25	5
Profit and loss
Decrease in stock	73	73
<i>Expenditure for local forces in small outstations such as Erinpooora, &c.</i>				
Original works	27,000	8,581	18,419
Repairs	1,700	3,400	1,700
Establishment	8,000	3,432	432
Tools and Plant	200	39	161
Profit and loss
Increase to stock
<i>Total Military.</i>				
Original works	2,80,000	2,31,587	48,413
Repairs	40,000	40,367	367
Establishment	69,000	62,914	6,086
Tools and Plant	1,730	1,632	102
Profit and loss
Increase to stock	831	831

Part I.—Section B.—(Continued.)

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Unspent balance of Grant.	Excess.
II.—EXPENDITURE IN THE BRITISH DISTRICTS OF AJMEREE AND MHAIWARA.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
Original works	... ... ... ...	70,000	23,308	46,692
Repairs	... ... ... ...	3,350	7,177	..... 3,827
<i>Communications.</i>				
Original works	... ... ... ...	57,900	85,231	..... 27,331
Repairs	... ... ... ...	10,400	13,443	5,057
Establishment	... ... ... ...	11,000	49,096	..... 38,096
Tools and Plant	... ... ... ...	1,000	1,314	..... 314
Profit and loss	... ... ... ...	.....	151	..... 151
Increase to Stock	... ... ... ...	.....	45	..... 45
	Total	1,62,650	1,79,765	52,619 69,764
III.—EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN DISTRICTS.				
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
Original works	... ... ... ...	10,000	21,010	..... 14,610
Repairs	... ... ... ...	4,650	6,181	..... 531
<i>Communications.</i>				
Original works	... ... ... ...	1,01,100	1,22,201	..... 18,101
Repairs	... ... ... ...	10,600	11,263	..... 3,663
Establishment	... ... ... ...	10,320	50,016	..... 46,206
Tools and Plant	... ... ... ...	2,270	3,734	..... 1,464
Profit and loss	... ... ... ...	.....	.....	.....
Increase to stock	... ... ... ...	.....	-37	..... 37
	Total	1,41,910	2,26,051	..... 84,711

RAJPOOTANA PROVINCE.

Appropriation Account of Irrigation Works (Imperial) for the year 1871-72.

Part 1.

[Extraordinary and Ordinary.]

SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Budget Grant as modified.	Outlay.	DIFERENCE.	
				Unspent Balance of Grant	Excess.
CAPITAL.					
<i>Extraordinary.</i>					
Works, &c.	...	45,000	10,270	...	10,270
Establishment	1,027	...	1,027
Tools and Plant	...	5,000	1,536	...	1,536
Profit and loss
A.—Extraordinary, Total	...	50,000	12,833	.....	12,833
Increase of stock and balance	...	50,000	4,519	.....	4,519
<i>Ordinary.</i>					
Works, &c.	...	15,000	8,490	6,510	.....
Establishment	...	7,431	10,431	279	1,819
Tools and Plant	500	.....	279
Profit and loss
B.—Ordinary, Total	...	22,431	22,423	18,019	6,510
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Maintenance of works	...	55,000	40,508	24,453	.....
Establishment	...	27,249	40,210	33,278	6,029
Plantations and compensation
Tools and Plants	1,500	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss
C.—Revenue, Total	...	82,249	82,257	64,820	21,453
<i>Ordinary Agricultural Expenditure for which no Capital or Revenue account is kept.</i>					
Original works
Repairs
Establishment
Tools and Plant
D.—Total
E.—Total Ordinary B.+C.+D.	...	1,04,680	1,04,680	82,815	30,963
Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary A.+E. Add Increase of Stock	...	1,04,680	1,54,680	95,728 4,519	8,952 4,649
Total	...	1,04,680	1,54,680	1,00,270	4,404
Less reduction of grant
Less expenditure in England
Total	...	1,04,680	1,54,680	1,00,270	4,404

Form No. 68A.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1871-72, to accompany the Administration Report of the Rajpootana Province for that year.

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
MILITARY.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops.</i>						
Nusseerabad	1,32,663	14,043	1,46,696			
Neemuch	36,600	6,527	43,127			
Erinpoora	4,131	.....	4,131			
Total, Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	1,73,397	20,570	1,93,957
<i>Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops.</i>						
Nil.						
Total, Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings.</i>						
Nil.						
Total, Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>General Cantonment Works and Roads.</i>						
Sinking wells for soldiers' gardens and cricket ground	2,004	.....	2,004			
Storage tank at Nusseerabad for reception of water	519	.....	519			
Expenditure incurred in keeping up and planting trees in the Cantonment of Nusseerabad	5,000	.....	5,000			
Constructing a new road from the fort to new European Infantry Lines, Neemuch	4,161	.....	4,161			
Annual repairs to cantonment buildings and roads at Neemuch ... ...	.....	2,181	2,181			
Total, Rs. ...	12,674	2,181	14,855	12,674	2,181	14,855
<i>Hill Sanitaria.</i>						
Temporary Hospital on Taraghur ...	3,253	.....	3,253			
Purchase of a bomb-proof building on do.	5,000	.....	5,000			
Temporary Barracks on do.	63	.....	63			
Total, Rs. ...	8,320	.....	8,320	8,320	.....	8,320

Form No. 68A.—(Continued.)

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Minor Works under Rupees 2,500.</i>						
Nusseerabad	25,860	13,244	39,104			
Neemuch	6,693	882	7,775			
Erinpoota	300	1,372	1,672			
Ajmere road	1,867	1,567	3,434			
Chittore road	2,280	51	2,331			
Civil Officers ... ... ...	.....	500	500			
Total, Rs. ...	37,200	17,616	54,816	37,200	17,616	54,816
Total, Military, Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	2,31,687	40,367	2,71,054
<i>AGRICULTURAL.</i>						
<i>Ordinary.</i>						
Extension of Mankerwalie Tank ...	6,860	.....	6,860			
Repair to Kaleeawas Tank ...	.....	1,727	1,727			
" Hamilan Tank ...	.....	2,456	2,456			
" Heera Burra Tank ...	.....	49	49			
" Ramsur Tank ...	.....	3,125	3,125			
" Theekana Tank ...	.....	1,008	1,008			
" Shama Jagga Tank ...	.....	1,038	1,038			
" Dholla Tank ...	.....	2,105	2,105			
Total, Rs. ...	6,860	13,308	20,168			
Total of estimates not exceeding Rs. 2,500	1,030	17,234	18,864			
<i>Extraordinary.</i>						
Construction of reservoir at Bheer ...	0,356	.....	0,356			
Ditto ditto at Jaleah ...	914	.....	914			
Total, Extraordinary, Rs. ...	10,270	.....	10,270	10,270	.....	10,270
Total, Agricultural, Ordinary and Extraordinary, Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	18,760	30,542	49,302
<i>CIVIL BUILDINGS.</i>						
<i>Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice.</i>						
Tehseel and Police Buildings at Todghur	2,532	.....	2,532			
Enlarging the Jail at Ajmere ...	2,415	.....	2,415			
Providing shelter for Thuggee Jail on Aboo ...	75	.....	75			
Constructing a 1st class Police Station at Gheegul ...	628	.....	628			
Constructing a 1st class Police Station at Gocilla and Kekree ...	915	.....	915			
Constructing Court-house at Ajmere ...	2,700	.....	2,700			
Total, Rs. ...	9,295	.....	9,295	9,295	.....	9,295
<i>Educational.</i>						
Collection of materials for the construction of Mayo College ...	1,611	.....	1,611			
Total, Rs. ...	1,611	.....	1,611	1,611	.....	1,611
Protestant Church at Nusseerabad ...	8,611	.....	8,611			
Converting an old Stone Barrack No. 42 into a Protestant Church at Neemuch...	2,679	.....	2,679			
Total, Rs. ...	11,320	.....	11,320	11,320	.....	11,320

Form No. 68 A.—(Continued.)

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Other Public Buildings.</i>						
Executive Engineer's Godown and Workshops at Nusseerabad	1,235	.....	1,235			
Providing accommodation for Controller's Establishment	5,500	.....	5,500			
Providing a dwelling house for Controller, P. W. Accounts	5,500	.....	5,500			
Ajmere Residency, or Circuit House	.....	300	300			
Total, Rs.	12,235	300	12,535	12,235	300	12,535
<i>Total of estimates not exceeding Rs. 2,500</i>						
Nusseerabad	459	1,700	2,167			
Neemuch	87	126	213			
Eripoora	9,618	3,347	12,965			
Ajmere Road	1,726	4,229	5,955			
Chittore Road	426	416	842			
Ajmere Irrigation Division	.....	178	178			
Civil Officers	1,161	2,053	3,204			
Total, Rs.	13,466	12,058	25,524	13,466	12,058	25,524
<i>Total Civil Buildings</i>	....	....	....	47,927	12,358	60,285
<i>COMMUNICATIONS.</i>						
<i>Links of the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.</i>						
Meywar Section	13,362	.....	13,362			
Dbole Link Line, 1st Section	0,471	.....	0,471			
Ditto 2nd and 3rd Sections	28,767	.....	28,767			
.....	0,172	.....	0,172			
.....	1,146	.....	1,146			
.....	129	.....	129			
and Sreenuggur Link Line	12,771	.....	12,771			
<i>Agra and Ahmedabad Road.</i>						
Subsidy due by the British Government on the						
.....	31,213	.....	31,213			
.....	8,033	.....	8,033			
.....	16,658	.....	16,658			
1st Marwar Section	3,311	.....	3,311			
2nd Ditto	3,157	.....	3,157			
3rd Ditto	6,370	.....	6,370			
Serohi, 1st Section	7,186	.....	7,186			
Ditto 2nd ditto	12,783	.....	12,783			
Sreenuggur Link Line	6,465	.....	6,465			
Mungleawas Link from Nusseerabad to Mungleawas	770	.....	770			
Ditto renewing earthwork and metalling of unfinished portion	8,875	.....	8,875			
Annual Renewal and Petty Repairs to earth-work and metalling Agra and Ahmedabad Road during 1871-72	1,319	.....	1,319			
Annual repairs to culverts, bridges, and dák and inspection bungalows during 1871-72	.....	16,303	16,303			
Constructing a new inspection bungalow at Pallee	541	.....	541			
Ditto ditto at Eripoora	1,000	.....	1,000			
Constructing a pathway from Dilwara Temple to Oria Ghât	2,150	.....	2,150			
Constructing a road 12 feet wide from Weigh Bunc of Aboo Lake to Aboo Gates	4,524	.....	4,524			
Widening road from Aboo Church to head of Heatunjee Ghât Road	862	.....	862			
Total, Rs.	1,00,035	18,628	2,08,663	1,00,035	18,628	2,08,663

Form No. 68 A.—(Concluded.)

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Estimates not exceeding Rupees 2,500 each.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nusseerabad 31	13,948	4,850	18,798	34		
Eripoora 3,126		2,696	5,812			
Ajmere Road 1,266			1,266			
Chittore Road 299		76	365			
Civil Officers						
Total, Rs. ...	17,397	8,878	26,275	17,307	8,878	26,275
Total Communications, Rs. ...	.....	.....	.....	2,07,432	27,706	2,35,139
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>						
Nil.						
	A.	A.	A.			
Grand Total for Works Ordinary ...	4,95,436	1,10,973	6,06,409			
Establishment ... ... ...	.....	.....	2,31,154			
Tools and Plant ... ... ...	.....	.....	8,491			
Profit and loss ... ... ...	.....	.....	151			
Total, Rs. ...	.....	.....	8,46,205			
Increase of stock balance ...	.....	.....	13,314			
Total, Rs. ...	.....	.....	8,59,519			
Grand Total for Works Extraordinary ...	10,270	.....	10,270			
Establishment ... ... ...	.....	.....	1,027			
Tools and Plant ... ... ...	.....	.....	1,586			
Profit and loss ... ... ...	.....	.....	.....
Total, Rs. ...	.....	.....	12,883			
Increase of stock balance ...	.....	.....	4,519			
Total, Rs. ...	.....	.....	17,431			
A.—Includes expenditure on Agricultural, Ordinary, as follows	8,490	30,542	39,032			

Form No. 68B.

*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on Reproductive Works,
in the Rajpootana Province for the year 1871-72, to accompany
the Administration Report of the Province for that year.*

NAME OF WORK.	Total outlay on Construction to end of 1871-72.	Total Income realized during 1871-72.	DEDUCT CHARGES OF 1871-72.			Net deficit.
			Cost of maintenance including Establishment.	Interest on Capital at 5 per cent.	Total Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Original Works Extraordinary.</i>						
Constructing Reservoir at Bheer	9,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Ditto ditto at Jaleah	914	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
<i>Original Works Ordinary.</i>						
Extension of Mankerwallee Tank	17,062	.....	.....	.....	1,447	1,447
Minor works estimated to cost Rs. 2,500, and under	... ...	1,630	.....	.....	.....	1,447
<i>Repairs Ordinary.</i>						
Hamylan Tank ...	...	.....	.....	2,456	.....
Kaleewas "	...	.....	.....	1,727	.....
Heera Burra "	...	.....	.....	49	.....
Ramsur "	...	.....	.....	3,125	.....
Theekrana "	...	.....	11,988 9 1	1,903	30,542	18,553
Shama Jugga "	...	.....	.....	1,938	.....
Dholla "	...	.....	.....	2,105	.....
Total of estimates not exceeding Rs. 2,500.	.....	.....	17,234	.....	.....
Totals, Rs.	23,062	11,988 9 1	30,542	1,447	31,939	20,000

Furnished by this branch for incorporation with the Annual Political Report of the Administration.

A B O O,
The 29th July 1872. {

(Sd.) W. FORLONG, Colonel,
Secy., P. W. Dept.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 113-24P., dated Oodeypoor, 8th June 1872.

From—Political Agent, Meywar,

To—Officiating Governor-General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a brief report on the affairs of this Agency for the year 1871-72.

2. The year under review has not been marked by any extraordinary events of a political nature, with the exception of the Investiture of the Maharana of Oodeypoor with the Order of the Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Star of India by Colonel Brooke, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana. This ceremony was celebrated with much pomp and festivity on the 6th December 1871, in the presence of a number of English Officers from the adjacent Stations. The honor was conferred with great dignity and was gracefully received and acknowledged.

3. Amongst the large fiefs of Meywar, there have been no lapses have taken place, but the Durbar has had to regret the decease of Kotharee Kesree Sing, who was formerly the Minister of Meywar.

4. The dispute to the succession to the Bagore Estate has been amicably adjusted, and the Maharana has issued final orders in the Amait case, which I hope has set at rest this long-standing dispute.

5. The feudal relations existing between the Maharana and his feudatories is most cordial, and this has been fully exemplified by the attendance of all at the Dusserah and the Investiture. The Maharana, as he gains years and experience, seems to obtain great respect and exercises much influence over his Sirdars, and they seem greatly attached to him, and the present time offers a great contrast to the state of affairs prevalent in Meywar under his predecessor.

6. The Maharana's ready acquiescence in the wishes expressed by the late Lord Mayo, regarding the new arrangements of the Neemuch District, has received well-merited commendation, and his deep sympathy for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his illness, and the sorrow he evinced at hearing the sad tidings of Lord Mayo's death, strikingly illustrates his goodness of heart and attachment to the English Government.

7. The Maharana's conduct in causing the Rao of Joorah-Mhairpoor to eject the large bands of Meenas, who had sought refuge in the fastnesses of the hills of Meywar, has also elicited your approbation.

Criminal.

8. The Criminal Courts of the Oodeypoor territory work well enough, but the Police arrangements are most defective.

The Durbar in its own pergunnahs has a pretty good Police, but in the territories of the great feudatories in Meywar the Police is most deplorable. There is not the least doubt in my mind that the feudatories harbour dacoits, or at all events give them shelter, but it is extremely difficult to prove this against them. The Moghees who are to be found all over Meywar, Nimbahera, and Jawud Neemuch seldom cultivate any

land, and they have no ostensible means of livelihood, and subsist chiefly by theft and dacoity. This tribe, which originally came from Jodhpoor, from whence they were ejected, usually make their plundering expeditions in the months of March, April, and May, just after the opium crop has been gathered, and when the proceeds of the crop are in the possession of the villagers. These expeditions are generally very secretly organized, and indeed the members of the tribe only assemble in the villages at night-fall. They plunder all over Central India, and organize their plans and surprises so well, that they seldom meet with resistance from the villages they attack. This is partially owing to their having accomplices of their own tribe as the Chowkeydars of the villages they victimise. The Meywar Durbar has made great efforts to keep in check the plundering propensities of the tribe, and were it aided by the cordial assistance of its own feudatories and the native authorities of Nimbahera, of Tonk and Sindia's Jawud Neemuch, we should hear very little of their depredations, but I believe then they would only shift their seat of operations to a more distant point in Central India. They are the most adroit thieves, and are constantly robbing the houses of people in our cantonment of Neemuch. Last year several daring dacoities took place in the neighbourhood of Neemuch, but my remonstrances induced Maharaja Scindia to send a special officer to take measures to protect the villages in his territory, and this officer, Purbhoo Dyal, the Naib Sir Soobah of Oojein, has been most successful in his exertions. Indeed, during the two months I was at Neemuch this year not one dacoity took place in the neighbourhood of Neemuch, and the authorities in Nimbahera of Tonk have also exerted themselves latterly more creditably, although the majority of the Moghees live in Nimbahera Pergunnah.

9. A very serious outbreak occurred in the month of October last at the village of Dowlutpoora, in Nimbahera of Tonk. It appears that a Meena of the village of Bhanpa, in Kanore of Meywar, was murdered by the Moghees of Dowlutpoora in Nimbahera of Tonk, and the Meenas of Meywar and Nimbahera assembled and attacked the village of Dowlutpoora, and burnt it and killed two persons in revenge. I visited the spot and found the village, which contained about 24 houses, utterly destroyed. The Meenas in the part of the country where this occurred are a very peaceable tribe and good cultivators, and are not usually given to excesses of this nature. In this case the Tonk authorities behaved very ill, as they took the law into their own hands and retaliated by killing four Meenas.

10. There has been a great deal of plundering in the north-west portion of Meywar, bordering on Mhairwarra, by the people from our own province, and also in the direction of Tonk's district of Nimbahera. There has been great scarcity in the Mhair tracts, so it is but the natural consequence that plundering should be difficult of repression. The Meywar Durbar has taken active measures during the past few months to eject the Naiks, Baorees, and Moghees from their district, but they find ready asylum in the neighbouring territories of Nimbahera, Jawud Neemuch, and Holkar's territories, and from thence commit reprisals on Meywar in revenge for their ejection. These tribes have no ostensible means of livelihood, and are robbers by profession. They do not till the

ground, and the only calling that they pursue is that of Chowkeydar or watchmen. Villages that notoriously contain a great number of these men are all absent when searched in the day-time, but they return at night-fall and plan their expeditions to distant localities. There has been some attempt made to deprive the Baorees and Moghees of their arms and camels, which has tended to keep them somewhat in check latterly; but the continuous action of a Native Durbar to eradicate crime cannot be depended upon. The highways have been tolerably safe for our postal communication during the past year; one robbery of a dâk was reported, and that appeared to have been the act of the mail-carriers. Another mail was thrown down a well by the same men; both mails were recovered, but the latter was much damaged.

11. The officer at the head of the criminal jurisdiction, Samin Ali Khan, has been removed from his office. He was sick for some time, and during that period laxity crept in, which ended in his removal.

Civil Administration.

12. The Civil Administration of the Meywar territory seems to be very well administered, as very few complaints are received against the working of the Court, and when received the attention of the Durbar is drawn to them, and if needful a second hearing given, but there is great delay in settling these cases and the number standing over is very great.

Revenue.

13. I am unable to give any account of the revenue and expenditure of the Durbar during the current year, although the accounts have been promised; there has, however, owing to the very indifferent season been a great deficiency in the northern parts of Meywar. I regret much to say that Kotharee Kesree Sing, the official at the head of this Department, and formerly the Minister of Meywar, has died during the current year. He was the ablest man in the country, and will be a great loss to the Meywar Durbar.

Opium.

14. The opium scales at Oodeypoor have turned out a great success, and 4,881 chests of opium have this year been weighed against 4,488 chests of last year. A great deal more opium would come to the Oodeypoor scales were it not that Maharaja Scindia has prohibited the export of opium by the Oodeypoor route, and compels it to go *via* his own scales at Oojein. The Jawud Neemuch Districts are thus deprived of the advantages the Oodeypoor route offers by its comparative proximity with the Railway station at Ahmedabad. Mr. Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent, has continued to conduct his duties with great zeal and intelligence, and his urbanity to the traders and others who bring opium to the scales has materially added to their success.

School.

15. The school continues to be well attended, and has now 309 pupils. English is being taught to a larger extent than previously. Mr. Ingels also supervises this institution.

The season.

16. It is difficult to give a very accurate account of the harvest during the past year. The rain-fall was scant, but the khureef crops

over the southern portion of Meywar and the hilly tracts has been the heaviest and finest gathered for years past. In the northern part of Meywar, especially the portions bordering on Ajmere and Mhairwarra, the crops were most indifferent. The opium crop has been of an average description.

Conservancy.

17. The remarks made by the Agency Medical Officer on this head drew forth a letter from Government, No. 1551, dated 22nd July 1871, and the matter was brought prominently to the notice of the Maharana of Oodeypoor. A set of rules were framed (copy annexed) for the better conservation of the city. These, however, have not been fully acted up to, and there is considerable opposition on the part of the townspeople to their being carried out. The populace have but little belief in our sanitary system, and consider that the open exposure of filth to the sun's rays renders it innocuous to human health, and as every measure of improvement entails a municipal cess to carry it out our interference in this matter is not liked. The chief street of the town is kept quite clean, but those that are more out of sight are very dirty, especially the quarters of the town inhabited by Mussulmen. But for all its filth Oodeypoor has been most wonderfully healthy during the past year. However this matter of conservancy will be steadily held in view, and the Durbar's attention drawn to it as opportunity offers.

Rain.

18. The rain-fall for the past year was 21 inches, 16 cents. There has been a great scarcity of water generally in Meywar, and the water in the lake is very low indeed. The wells in many places have quite dried up, and were it not for the lake the people in the city would have been put to great distress. A scheme has been set on foot to bring the waters of the Burree Tulao, which is situated five miles from Oodeypoor, into the city. We may hope that this scheme will be ultimately carried out, as it would yield an unlimited supply of pure water throughout the year.

Road.

19. The road towards Kherwarrah has been progressing, and I hope will be completed before the end of the year as far as that station, with the exception of the bridges. Ten bridges have been made during the past year, and the foundations of three more filled in. Two large causeways have also been constructed. All the work has been done most solidly and strongly. The works have been under the superintendence of Mr. Williams, who has worked most energetically and has managed to conciliate the wild tribes through whose lands the road passes. The Bheels flock to the road to work on it, and do not oppose it as they were at first inclined to do. A traveller's bungalow is being constructed at Pershad and will be shortly completed, and another has been promised in the Bara Pal. This line of road is of the utmost importance to Meywar, for when it is completed all the produce of this part of the country will reach the Railway Station at Ahmedabad, only 150 miles distant, without having to go a long detour *via* Neemuch and Indore. The Durbar bears the whole expense of construction. The high road towards Neemuch, which extends for 40 miles in that direction, has been thoroughly repaired, but, although this road has been made for nearly seven years, the link line, 22 miles in length, to Nimbahera has not been as yet completed.

Jail.

20. The Jail at Oodeypoor is kept clean, and the prisoners are properly cared for. Several of the prisoners, on being taken to bathe in the lake, overpowered the Guard, took their arms away and made their escape. They are all recaptured, but two prisoners fought resolutely and were killed, and one prisoner was wounded. Two of the Sepoys were also wounded. There are at present 151 prisoners in the Jail, of whom five are sick.

Population.

21. The population of the city of Oodeypoor is increasing owing to the opium trade and good communication with Ahmedabad.

Dispensaries.

22. Surgeon Cunningham having sent in a separate Report on this subject direct, there is no need to notice these institutions. The attendance has decreased latterly owing to the season being so healthy.

DOONGURPOOR.

23. During the past cold season I visited Doongurpoor and staid there some days. No complaints were made against the administration of the Maharawul, Oodey Sing. He is a highly intelligent Native Prince, having mixed a good deal with the English gentlemen at Kherwarrah, and seems to rule his people very well. His daughter has been betrothed to the Maharawul of Jeysulmere, and the State will be much impoverished by having to pay a large dowry. There has been a very good harvest in Doongurpoor during the past year.

BANSWARA.

24. I visited Banswarra in February last. The Maharawul, Lutehmun Sing, seems to be in a very despondent state of mind, and complained bitterly of having to pay the enhanced tribute imposed for having preferred a false complaint in the Kalinjra case. He was a good deal at variance with Mr. Framjee Bheekajee, the Assistant Political Agent at Banswarra, but through my advice and counsel I am happy to observe that more cordial feelings have sprung up between the Maharawul and the Assistant Political Agent latterly. There were no complaints made against the administration of the Maharawul.

25. The Rao of Koosulghur also visited me one march this side of Banswarra; and I had a long conversation with him in regard to his administration of his affairs, but I fear without making much impression, as he is a great deal too self-conceited and arrogant to take advice even when tendered in his own interest.

26. There is a dispensary which is becoming a very useful institution at Banswarra.

27. There was a good harvest during the past year in Banswarra.

28. The main road running from Kherwarrah to Rutlam, through Doongurpoor and Banswarra, is not metalled or regularly made, but can be traversed by wheeled carriage throughout its length. The portion in Banswarra is being improved gradually.

P U R T A B G H U R.

29. At Purtabghur I found the Maharawul, Oodey Sing, had been making some efforts to reduce his expenditure, and some of his encumbrances had been paid off and arrangements made for the liquidation of others. Oonkar Beeas, the manager, seems to have managed tolerably well, and has been evidently sincere in his endeavours to relieve the State from its pecuniary embarrassments, which, if the same course be adhered to, will be accomplished next year. The criminal management of the territory is better than in any of the States under this Agency, and is very creditable to the Maharawul.

J A W U D N E E M U C H.

30. I had last year to remark on the great disorder going on in the Jawud Neemuch territories. Maharaja Scindia sent the Naib Sir Soobah of Oojein, named Purbhoo Dyal, to improve the administration, and he has managed to check dacoities and has succeeded in again apprehending a most notorious leader of dacoits, named Punnah, who had previously escaped from the Guard of the Gwalior Vakeel at Oodeypoor; this is due to the vigilance of Enayetolla Khan, the Foujdaree Naib Soobah of Neemuch, a Native official of great merit.

International Court.

31. The International Court has disposed of 152 cases during the year. 209 cases altogether were filed, of which 57 were undisposed of on the 1st April 1872; of these 24 cases have since been settled; 19 appeals have been filed against decrees of the Meywar International Court.

N I M B A H E R A.

32. The Nimbahera Pergunnah, which is an integral portion of Meywar belonging to the Nawab of Tonk, is a constant source of anxiety, and the focus of disorder in Meywar, as it is the head-quarters of the professional Mogheca dacoits who find asylum there whence they plunder their neighbouring territories. I beg to attach a copy of a letter I addressed to the Superintendent-General for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee on the subject. I am credibly informed that there are not less than 700 professional dacoits harboured in this pergannah.

33. I beg to transmit herewith the Report from the Superintendent of Hilly Tracts, No. 133P., dated 28th May 1872. In paragraph 2 of his Report, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson comments on the disturbed state of several of the Bheel Pals, and explains his motives for restraining the Durbar authorities from punishing the refractory Pals, of which you will be able to judge better than I can. I do not, however, coincide with Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson in his views between the Durbar authorities and the Bheels. adverted to have no reference to the government of the tracts and arise from the feuds between the Bheel Pals, and the whole of the disorganization that has occurred has arisen from a blood feud, which should have been settled when it occurred, but it has gradually extended until several of the Pals are involved in the struggle. This feud originally occurred between Dewul and Dullana, the Dewul people having killed a man

belonging to Dullana; and I am of a different opinion, and consider that, if Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson were to aid the Hakim of the Muggra, Anuud Rao, and himself direct the operation of the Durbar troops in inflicting punishment, that the disorder would at once be checked, but in the face of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson's expressed opinions, I cannot counsel the Durbar to take action against the recusant Pals. As regards the remarks made, that His Highness the Maharana should appoint the subordinate officers and not allow the Hakims to appoint them, this matter has been frequently urged on the Maharana, but the Durbar will not change its ancient usage, although I am certain that the Maharana himself is aware that a new system would be beneficial to his own interests.

34. With regard to Lieutenant-Colonel - Mackeson's remarks on Dhureewud, I beg to state that the two cases referred to by him have been in accordance with your orders submitted to His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypoor for disposal.

35. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson remarks on the harvests of the hilly tracts in his 14th paragraph, and records a total failure of some of the later sowings, but a reference to the pricas ruling for the staple food of the country, viz., 30 seers of Indian-corn for the rupee, I cannot but consider that the failure reported has been very partial.

36. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson, in his 17th paragraph, comments on the alteration in the administration of justice. I beg to state that, although that officer disapproves of these alterations, they were approved of and sanctioned by Government at Colonel Keatinge's recommendation, and I am very positive that placing the entire administration of justice in the hands of the Maharawul, instead of allowing every Thakoor to administer justice according to his lights has had a very beneficial effect in preserving order. I think if you were to visit Doongurpoor you would find the city and chief villages enormously increased in population, and the area of agriculture greatly extended. It is to be lamented that Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson's relations with the Maharawul are not of a more friendly character, as his influence would be greatly increased. As regards the Maharawul's qualification in reading and writing you will be able to speak. I am however under the impression Lieutenant-Colonel Mackeson is mistaken in stating that he cannot read or write. He is certainly very clever and intelligent, and is conversant with every fact connected with his administration. It reflects very little credit on us if such be the case, as the Maharawul was brought up as a minor by us.

37. I also enclose a Report from the 2nd Assistant Political Agent at Kotra. That officer's excellent services in expelling the outlawed Meenas of Serohi from Meywar has already been reported to you.

38. The Report* of Mr. Framjee Bheekajee, Assistant Political

* No. 57, dated 11th May 1872. Agent, on the affairs of Banswarra is also annexed, and does not seem to need comment. Mr. Framjee Bheekajee is a very zealous officer, and I beg to recommend him to your favourable notice.

Conservancy Rules.

- 1.—The old houses that are unoccupied to be kept clean, or else the owners will be fined and the houses afterwards sold.
- 2.—Arrangements to be made to drain places in dispute, and the owners to pay the expenses.
- 3.—The house and roof drains not to be interfered with.
- 4 & 5.—No grass to be allowed to be put down in the streets for the feeding of cattle. Cattle straying in the streets after eight days to be sold.
- 6.—For the conservancy a Punchayet of respectable persons shall be appointed, to see to the cleanliness of the city, and to levy a tax for the purposes. Excess collections to be used in repairing roads.
- 7.—Taxes to be levied on all shops and houses, regard being had to the circumstances of the owners.
- 8.—Necessaries to be provided in each Mohulla.
- 9.—Women, who are widows and have no means of subsistence, not to be taxed for conservancy purposes.
- 10.—Collectors of the taxes to be held responsible for their appropriation for conservancy purposes.
- 11.—A Superintendent and four Chuppraseses to be appointed to supervise the conservancy under the City Kotwal.
- 12.—A superior officer to be appointed to see that the different beats are kept clean.
- 13.—The Kotwal and his Sepoys are to report all irregularities, and to see the Superintendent does his duty.
- 14.—The sweepers entertained are to be appointed by the Committee of Conservancy.
- 15.—Carts or buffaloes to be supplied.
- 16.—Conservancy and places marked out where the filth is to be deposited outside the city.
- 17.—The filth so collected to be sold as manure.
- 18.—Latrines to be cleaned during the night, and the streets swept early in the morning.
- 19.—The sweepings of houses to be collected and not thrown into the road.
- 20.—Any person committing a nuisance in the city will be fined, but not more than four annas.
- 21.—The Moontserim is held responsible for the cleanliness of the streets.
- 22.—In cases of neglect of duty, the Moontserim can fine the sweepers, but not more than a month's pay.

No. 57, dated Banswarra, 11th May 1872.

From—Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, at Banswarra,
To - Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Report on the administration of the Banswarra State for the past year.

2. The Returns annexed are for the Sumbut year 1927, which commenced on the 29th June 1870 and ended on 18th June 1871.

3. The Statement marked A. gives the income and expenditure for Sumbut 1927. The income, it will be noticed, amounts to Rupees 2,21,190-3-6, against the expenditure of Rupees 2,10,519-10-0, leaving a balance of Rupees 10,670-9-6 in favor of the State. This is somewhat satisfactory, but the item of this surplus is put down as an outstanding balance to be recovered hereafter. A sum of Rupees 2,669-7-6 has been paid off on account of old debt; besides this no steps appear to have been

* Rupees 79,763.

† Rupees 52,922.

taken towards recovering the large outstanding balance,* or payment of the debit† reported in paragraph 5 of

my last Annual Report.

4. The account furnished does not include the income and expenditure of 45 villages assigned for the Chief's personal ("Khasghee") expense, and to the Zenana, yielding about Rupees 41,500 annually as marginally cited.

24 Khasghee Villages	Rs. 21,000
21 Villages assigned to the Ranees and concubine	" 20,500
Total, R. <u>41,500</u>	

The rains and harvest.

5. The monsoon of 1871 set in about the 20th of June. From that date to the middle of August rain fell incessantly, and from the overmoisture of the ground much injury was done to the mukkee crops, and they only yielded one-fourth of the usual produce. The Rubbee crops were tolerably good. The prices of grain sold in the Banswarra bazaar at the wheat harvest of 1872 are

For Government Rupee and Seer of 80 Tolas.

Mukkee .....	.. 25	Seers.
Gram .....	.. 27½	"
Wheat, Kathia .....	.. 17	"
Ditto Bajerie .....	.. 20	"
Rice,	15 to 20	"

given in the margin.

6. During the year under report six new wells have been constructed in the districts, and the embankment of a large tank at the village of Khumera has been partly repaired, the work on it is in progress, and it will be completed during this year. This is a step in the right direction, and if a small sum is annually expended on reproductive works, there is no doubt that in course of a short time the income of the State will be increased.

7. Statement marked B. gives the income of the Customs collections, which amounts to Rupees 36,409-15-0.

Durbar Troops.

8. The whole strength of the force kept up during the year was 617 men, *viz.*, 40 Sowars and 544 Foot Soldiers. Of these number 97 were Villaities, 29 Mekraneés, and 491 Natives of the country (*Vide Statement marked C. annexed*).

9. In my last Report I mentioned that 34 Villaities had been discharged, and their places supplied by the men of the country, and that it was the intention of the Chief to gradually reduce these mercenaries, but I regret to report that, during the last year, some 25 of these foreigners have been enlisted unknown to me, and on my remonstrating with the Minister he answered that, owing to paucity of men of the country and the emergency of the service, he was obliged to entertain them; and he has promised to reduce their number as opportunity offers.

The Thakoors.

10. I am glad to state that the Chief's relations with his feudatories are on a more satisfactory footing than they were before my arrival here in 1870, save that some ill-feeling has lately been created between the Durbar and Thakoor Rutton Sing, of Ghurree. This is believed to be owing to the jealousy evinced by the Durbar against Rutton Sing, upon whom, as you are aware, his son-in-law, the Maharana of Meywar, has conferred the title of "Rao," and because Rutton Sing has adopted a son and successor to his estate without consulting the Durbar.

Complaints and counter-complaints in frivolous matters are made from both sides, but by my good advice I am endeavouring to bring about a reconciliation between the parties.

11. The Rao of Khoosulghur has not as yet, as you are aware, changed the tone of independence. He has not given up to me the prisoners sentenced in the case of witch-swinging for transmission to the Ajmere Jail.

Outlawed Thakoor.

12. The outlaw Himmut Sing, a petty Jaghiredar of Ghurra, in Banswarra, mentioned in paragraph 35 of my last Report, was killed in a contest between him and the Banswarra Sepoys, on the 17th May 1871, as reported in my No. 76 of 25th idem to your address.

Criminal and Civil Courts.

13. In my last Report I brought to notice that there had been a marked improvement in the Criminal Court, but I regret to have to report that the work of this tribunal has retrograded, as will be observed from the Statement marked D.; that the number of crimes has increased by 150 per cent. against that instituted in Sumbut year 1926. I have brought this to the notice of the Minister, and have suggested measures for the suppression of crime.

14. I called for a Return of cases of plunder and murder that have occurred in the country during the last year, and which I am given to understand have been numerous, but it has not been furnished.

15. I enclose a Statement, showing the work performed by the Civil Court during Sumbut 1927, marked E.

Dispensary.

16. The work of the Dispensary at Banswarra is progressing favorably. This useful Institution is a great benefit to the people of the town ; 2,894 patients were treated during the year under report, and 444 children vaccinated, of which 345 were successful.

Health of the Country.

17. The general health of the country has been good throughout the year.

Education.

18. Education, I grieve to say, is wholly neglected in Banswarra ; the nominal Hindee School established at the capital after my arrival is not progressing favorably. The number of boys attending it varies from 80 to 100. They are taught the rudiments of Hindee by a Brahmin, whose pay is Salim Sahee Rupees 11 per mensem, equal to Government Rupees 8-12-0.

Boundaries.

19. Captain Luard, Boundary Commissioner, Central India, in his tour this year visited the frontier of Rajpootana and Central India, where Banswarra and Rutlam borders march together, to settle the disputed boundaries between Banswarra and Rutlam. By your direction I went to meet him to give him what aid might be in my power, and to watch the

1. Lambee Sadur, of Banswarra, against the land of Chhyan, a village in possession of Surwun of Rutlam.
2. Dispute between Bairda, of Rutlam, and Phafur of Banswarra.
3. Ditto ditto Gulbeylee, of Rutlam, and Poonyakherree of Banswarra.
4. Ditto ditto Gulbeylee, Rutlam, and Phafur, Banswara.

ed with him till 9th May. He has settled four cases as noted on the margin ; one of these, Lambee Sadur and Chhyan, is appealed against by Rutlam.

20. On my arrival on the 3rd March I found that the Banswarra side had not moved a step in support of Captain Luard's proceedings, but three days after my joining the camp, they put in a paper of agreement with regard to the line of boundary in three contiguous pieces of disputed frontier, and this line was laid out to the extent of more than three miles to be marked by 28 masonry pillars.

21. The important case of the villages Janpalia and Janpoora, disputed between Banswarra and Surwun, remained unsettled this year, owing to the evasive proceedings of the Rutlam Agent.

22. There are several other land disputes between Banswarra and Rutlam, and Khoosulghur and Rutlam, which may be disposed of if Captain Luard should be again in the neighbourhood next year..

23. It may not be out of place to mention here that, notwithstanding all the drawback, owing to the Banswarra people not being accustomed to the boundary rules, besides the dread they entertained of transacting business with a Central India Officer, yet the tact and forbearance with which Captain Luard has carried out the difficult task of teaching them and removing their imaginary suspicion is beyond all praise.

Witchcraft.

24. In the month of May last year, it came to my knowledge that a poor Bheel woman, about 80 years old, was swung to death at Khoosulghur by order of the Kamdar of the Rao, on the accusation of witchcraft. On my reporting the circumstance to you, you were pleased to direct me to institute enquiry in the case; and in December last I reported fully in the matter, and by order of the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana, the principal delinquents, *viz.*, Kadur, Bohora, Kamdar of Khoosulghur, and Vesta, "Bhopa" (Witchfinder), were each sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and Ulli, Kotwal of Khoosulghur, to one year's imprisonment in the Ajmere Jail.

The punishment to be awarded to the Rao of Khoosulghur for this lukewarmness in the case is under consideration.

25. The superstitious belief in witchcraft is common in this part of Rajpootana, and the inhabitants of Banswarra and Khoosulghur appear to evince a greater credence in its mysteries than the people of any other States. During my enquiry in the case under notice, I was informed that swinging of supposed witches was of common occurrence in Khoosulghur a few years back, and the crime has lately diminished to a certain extent. However, the recent trial and punishment of the parties in the Khoosulghur case will, I hope, strike terror in the minds of the ignorant inhabitants of the Bheel tracts, and deter them from renewing these barbarous practices.

Marriage of the Chief.

26. The Maharawul married a eighth Ranee, a distant cousin of Ranee Rewurjee, of Boredera, in July last.



POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPOOTANA.

Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Banswara State for Sumbut year 1927, i. e., from 29th June 1870 to 18th June 1871.

A.

puted.
owing
22.
Rutlam, and
Captain Luard s.

Receipts.	Amount in Salim Sahee Rs.	Total, Salim Sahee Rs.	Disbursements.		Total, Salim Sahee Rs.
			Amount in Salim Sahee Rs.	Total, Salim Sahee Rs.	
Land Revenue	1,24,371	0 0	Tribute to the British Government	...	60,000 0 0
Sewal Jumma	25,165	3 9	Exchange, &c., on remitting the tribute	...	2,500 0 0
Customs Collections	36,404	13 0	Charity	...	8,191 0 6
Abakare	2,977	0 0	Fay of Troops	...	38,276 9 0
Investiture fees	783	0 0	"Kothar Kharch" (Commissariat)	...	20,805 9 6
Miscellaneous income	12,199	6 3	Miscellaneous	...	61,831 0 6
Nuzerana	7,520	0 0	Sanitary Establishment	...	1,156 12 0
Wages of Dak Durbars	6,145	0 0	Wages of Dak Durbars	...	627 11 6
Roads	...	...	Wages of Dak Durbars	...	3,815 7 0
Investiture fees	951	9 6	School expense	...	3,541 8 0
Fines	4,073	3 0	Dispensary do.	...	1,406 11 6
Fee of the Civil Court	...	...	For digging new wells and repairing old "talaos"	...	4,050 13 0
Fines, &c., levied by Criminal Court	...	...	Repairs to jail building and Prisoners' diet	...	1,330 10 0
		2,21,190 3 6	Building expenses (Bangla Kharich)	...	2,886 12 6
			"Choot" (remissions) to cultivators	...	2,715 4 0
			Civil and Criminal Courts	...	3,123 5 0
			Paid on account of old debt	...	2,069 7 6
			Balance in the pergunnahs	...	2,10,519 10 0
					10,670 9 6
					2,21,190 3 6
		2,21,190 3 6	Total, Salim Sahee Rs.	...	2,21,190 3 6

Abstract of Balances.		
Balance of previous years	...	79,703 8 6
Amount of receipts for Sumbut year 1927	...	2,21,190 3 6
		2,21,190 3 6
Total	...	2,21,190 3 6
Realized during the year	...	2,07,804 6 0
"Choot" (remissions)	...	2,715 4 0
		2,10,610 10 0
Balance remaining at the close of Sumbut 1927	...	90,434 2 0

(Sd.)

FRAMJEE BHEEKAJEE,
Assistant Political Agent.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

71

B.

*Statement of Customs duty collected on goods in the Banswarra State during
Sumbit year 1927 (From 29th June 1870 to 18th June 1871.)*

Names of Articles.		Quantity of goods in bullock load, weighing three Bengal maunds.	Amount of duty in Salim Sahee Rs.
1. Grain—			
From Bagur (Banswarra territory) to Malwa ..	..	18,000	10,687 8 0
" Bagur to Guzerat ..	..	15,000	8,906 4 0
" Doongurpoor to Malwa ..	..	28,000	4,310 0 0
2. Grocery—			
From Guzerat to Malwa ..	..	
" Bagur to Malwa ..	..	3,500	437 8 0
" Bagur to Guzerat ..	..	1,200	525 0 0
3. Ghee—			
From Bagur to Malwa ..	..	251	156 14 0
4. Mowa—			
From Bagur to Malwa ..	..	650	731 4 0
5. Salt—			
From Guzerat to Malwa ..	..	4,000	500 0 0
6. Cloth pieces—			
From Malwa to Guzerat ..	..	27,500	2,200 0 0
" Guzerat to Bagur ..	..	
7. Brass and Copper Utensils—			
From Malwa to Guzerat ..	..	1,001	1,751 12 0
8. Cotton—			
From Malwa to Guzerat ..	..	125	562 8 0
9. Sugar—			
From Malwa to Guzerat ..	..	50	375 0 0
10. Opium—			
From Malwa to Guzerat ..	..	85	63 12 0
11. Al (dye)—			
From Malwa to Guzerat ..	..	301	451 8 0
12. Oil—			
From Malwa to Guzerat ..	..	270	1,485 0 0
13. Timbers—			
From Bagur to Malwa ..	..	4,025	503 2 0
14. New taxes levied on "Mowa"—			
Salt, and Tobacco sold in Banswarra	..	725	226 11 0
		Carts load	
		250	312 8 0
		4,377	2,188 12 0
Total ..	1,09,310		36,404 15 0

(Sd.)

FRAMJEE BHEEKAJEE,
Asstt. Poll. Agent.

K

C.

Statement of Troops maintained by the Banswarra State in Sumbut year 1927 (from 29th June 1870 to 18th June 1871).

	Villaitees.	Mekranees.	Natives of the country.	Total.	Grand Total.
Jemadars	4	2	10	16	
Duffadars	4	4	9	17	
Sepoys	80	23	432	514	
Sowars	...	...	40	40	
Total	97	29	491	617	617

D.

Statement of Criminal cases instituted, decided, and pending in the Forjdaree Court of Banswarra for Sumbut year 1927 (from 29th June 1870 to 18th June 1871).

Balance of last Sumbut year 1926.	Instituted during Sumbut 1927.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the end of Sumbut year 1927.	REMARKS.
105	455	560	351	209	Owing to inattention to the Durbar's orders by the Thakoor of Ghurree and other Jagheerdars, 209 cases remained undecided.

N.B.—In Sumbut 1926 the number of cases instituted was 224.

E.

Statement of Civil cases instituted, decided, and pending in the "Dewancee" Court of Banswarra for Sumbut year 1927 (from 29th June 1870 to 18th June 1871).

Balance of last Sumbut 1926.	Instituted during Sumbut 1927.	Total.	Decided.	Pending at the end of Sumbut 1927.	REMARKS.
10	106	125	93	27	.....

(Sd.)

FRAMJEE BHEEKAJEE,
Asstt. Poltl. Agent.

No. 133P., dated Khairwarrah, 28th May 1872.

From—Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Yearly Report on the Hilly Tracts of Meywar, ending 30th April 1872, which also comprises a *resume* of the State of Doongurpoor for the year 1871-72.

2. In the Report on the Hilly Tracts for 1869-70, it states that, in April 1869, several Bheel Pals, Nitara, Sirora, Kurbur, and Bhoraie were attacked. From that year's Report the punishment seems to have had a good effect. In last year's Report I stated that the effect of the former punishment had died out, and that the Bheels were again disturbing the peace of the country. It is certainly a fact that the Bheel population in the Khalsa Pals of Oodeypoor, as well as in the Dewul Pal of Doongurpoor, is in a disturbed state at the present time. The Muggra Hakim, Annund Rao, has several times very importuned applied for my sanction to the Pals being again punished. I cannot agree to the same, for I must assure myself first that all manner of means have been resorted to effect a settlement amongst the Bheels before coercion is resorted to. I am quite sure that most of the discontent amongst the Bheels is caused by the Khalsa Kamdars and others who may foment the same for their own ends. At the same time I cannot see the good of attack and punishment if it is only transient; it only widens the breach between the governing and governed. The Bheels have no faith in the Durbar Kamdars; they, although called so, are only in authority as long as the person appointed by the Durbar remains in charge of the Hilly Tracts of Meywar; they are actually his own servants, inducted into office by him, and therefore are immediately under his finger and thumb, and know that they have only the time that he may be in Office to peculate in, and they make the most of their time, the Bheels being the sufferers and continuously so, for the change of Kamdars makes no difference to this unfortunate race. I do not consider that coercive measures are required in the Khalsa Pals; how is it that in all the other great estates in the Hilly Tracts, as well as in the Bhoonia Chiefs' Estates, no coercive measures are required every three or four years to maintain peace and quietness in all the great Pals about the country? The only reason that I can give for this is, that the managers and subordinates in these estates are very seldom or ever changed, and the Bheels have confidence in them. Moreover, the former have a restraint upon them, for they are not merely sojourners like the Khalsa ones; instead they have to look to the future management of the estate, which the Khalsa Kamdars and Thanadars do not cast a thought to. I think myself it would be a good plan if all the Thanadars and Kamdars, as well as the Muggra Hakim and judicial and criminal Kamdars, were personally appointed by His Highness the Maha Rana himself, instead of by each Muggra Hakim on being inducted into office. This plan would tend to make them less subservient to the Muggra Hakim and tend to the better administration of justice.

Durriawud.

3. I had to proceed to Durriawud to enquire into a case between Meywar and Purtabgurh. This part of the Hilly Tracts had not been

visited for many years, and therefore had more or less fallen into a state of chronic disorder; they actually did not know that they were within the jurisdiction of the Hilly Tracts of Meywar. The country about is covered with dense jungle, borders on the rich plains of Malwa and Meywar, and once cattle are taken into their fastnesses there is little chance of their recovery. This place has been so little visited:—the last time was 10 years back, before that it had not been looked to for many years—that the ruler and managers of the estate do just as they like, and take part of the booty the marauders bring into their coverts. I was thwarted in all my attempts to obtain settlement of cases. A disregard of truth was prevalent in all of them; complaints were innumerable but they were made with fear and trembling for the after-consequences. The Kamdar's earnest wish was for me to leave the place as soon as possible. The Durbar should be requested to keep a more observant eye on its feudatory, it being in such an out-of-the-way place. I shall make it a point yearly to visit Durriawud and see how affairs are carried on, and hope to be able to report more favourably for the future.

A distinct report on the case I had to settle will be made, the complaining State, Purtabgur, having falsified statements to increase the amount of award given by the Political Agent, Meywar, on the part of Government.

Saloombur.

4. On my return from Durriawud I passed through Saloombur and stopped a few days. I was much pleased with what I saw: The Rawut is making new additions to the mahul, which will improve its appearance. I received very few complaints. I found that the Rawut was much liked in the place, and generally listened to all complaints, settling them with justice; it contrasts favourably with the other districts under the Raj Kamdars.

Punchayet.

5. On account of my bad state of health the 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, had to superintend on the part of Meywar the International Punchayet between Meywar and Mahee Kanta. Meywar had to pay the Mahee Kanta Rupees 2,561-5-8; such a large amount being due since last year is on account of an old undecided case of the Punch of 1866, in which has been now awarded Rupees 1,517-1-0.

The Punchayet for settlement of claims between Rewa Kanta and Doongurpoor was held by Major Barton and myself in February last. The amount due by Doongurpoor has not been finally settled, the case having been referred to the Political Agent for decision; even at the utmost it will only be Rupees 416-2, and this small sum is due on complaints preferred since I held the last Punch in 1867.

BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

Parah.

6. In last year's Report I spoke well of the management of the Parah Chiefship, which is conducted by a Kamdar from Oodeypoor under the supervision of the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts. The State has much improved and is still progressing favourably, but on account of the last bad season the revenue of this petty estate is about the same as last year,

viz., Rupees 14,884, showing a little decrease on last year's receipts, which was Rupees 15,000. It will be soon time to entrust the estate to the young Chief himself, but I think another year's supervision would do the estate justice and tend to make the change for the good more permanent.

Chancee.

7. The estate of Chancee still remains well managed as reported last year; the Chief is an intelligent youngster.

Thanna.

8. The estate of Thanna does not seem to increase its revenue. The Chief is not an intelligent individual, still I have no trouble about the estate.

Madri.

9. The Madri estate is the best managed of all the Bhoomia Chiefships, and I consider the Chief, Rugoornath Singh, the most intelligent of the Chiefs; he manages his own estate himself and cannot be imposed upon as the others are.

The settlement of his estate dates much further back than the others, which may account for its good condition. Captain Black settled it in 1826-27. I forgot to mention in last year's Report that a number of cases of cattle-lifting, blood-shedding and other misdemeanors had been settled by Punchayet in the rains of 1870 between Madri and Jawas, and a sum of Rupees 2,700 had been awarded against the noted Pill, of Kankon Sagwarra, but no method of payment had been inaugurated and the money is still due. Since then fresh disturbances have arisen, which I am trying to settle before the rains set in, for the Kankon Sagwarra Pal is a bad one, and a feud between it and Madri is to be avoided if possible.

Jawas.

10. I think that the Chiefship of Jawas is in a better state than it was last year; at least there is an improvement. The Executive has remained in the hands of the Rao and his Kamdar. The Rao is trying to obtain a settlement of the pay of the Velaitees and Mekranees by borrowing and paying them off in a lump sum so as to be free from their extortions. The mercenaries will not agree to the Punchayet terms, and I think I shall have to interfere. I am glad to say he has got rid of his Guzeratee Kamdar.

The young Chief seems better in health than he was last year, when I reported about him.

It will be a long time before the estate is free of debt. If one could only obtain the attendance of some of the Chiefs' sons at the school at Ahmedabad it would do a wonderful deal of good, but they are so wedded to their hilly fastnesses that I despair of accomplishing it. If possible before the rains set in I mean to pitch my camp close to Kankon Sagwarra and obtain some settlement between Madri and the above village of notoriety belonging to Jawas.

The Fort of Wulleecha.

11. The Fort of Wulleecha, on the border between Guzerat and Meywar, in a very inaccessible country, should be put in good order; it is much dilapidated.

General Health.

12. The health of the district during the past 12 months has on the whole been good, and I have had no reports of any unusual sickness. Lately I have heard that small-pox is gradually stealing about the country and that it is rather prevalent at Kotra.

The dispensary that I reported on last year has been finished, but no patients ever inhabit it.

Meteorological Observations.

13. Statement of Meteorological Observations for the past year are as follows:—

	Mean Temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean tem- perature.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
1871	93·17 maximum 65·68 minimum	May. 105·0 maximum 83·13 minimum	January. 81·0 maximum 45·0 minimum	19·03 18·03	... ...	Incs. Cents. 22 23	69
1871	Direction of pre- vailing wind W. S. S.						

Harrests.

14. The first sowing of Indian-corn crops came to full maturity, but the latter sowing in most places produced very bad crops, and in some was a perfect failure for the want of water. The rice was also a failure on account of the drought, four annas in the rupee being only produced.

The cold-weather crops of corn, grain, &c., only came to perfection where water could be obtained; in many places failures occurred for want of moisture.

There is a great scarcity of water all over the country, and the want of it will be further increased as the season advances and will lead to great distress on that account but not to such an extent as I expected.

There does not seem to be any likelihood of famine prices as cereal food seems plentiful all over the country.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

PRICE CURRENT.

Current Prices at Doongurpoor and Khairwarra.

77

	Wheat	Doongurpoor.		
Barley	... 15 seers	per Imperial Rupee.	"	"
Indian-corn	... 29 "	"	"	"
Rice	... 30 "	"	"	"
Gram	... 10 "	"	"	"
Ghee	... 16 "	"	"	"
	... 1 10 chs.	"	"	"
	Khairwarra.			
Barley	... 15 seers 10 chs.	per Imperial Rupee.	"	"
Indian-corn	... 30 "	"	"	"
Rice	... 35 "	"	"	"
Gram	... 9 "	11 "	"	"
Ghee	... 24 "	6 "	"	"
	... 1 "	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"

DOONGURPOOR.

Administration of Justice in Doongurpoor.

15. The new arrangement for the carrying on of justice in the Criminal and Civil Courts still continues in the Doongurpoor State. In last year's Report I expressed my opinion that I was not myself a believer in it as the best plan, but that it had answered very well up to the present time. I had only been two months at Khairwarra and could hardly form a judgment. During the past 12 months' experience I cannot say that the administration of justice has been carried out with integrity; if it had been, more reliance would be placed upon its adjudication by the inhabitants of the State. But I am sorry to say that I have had numerous complaints from all parties in the State. This is caused by the mal-administration of justice by the Kamdars of Doongurpoor, who form a clique, of which the head is Kamdar Nehalchund; he is the virtual head of the Government, as the Rawul himself cannot read or write so all power remains in the hands of the above clique and it seems to me that justice simply depends upon who can pay for it. All the inhabitants are in great dread of this clique and those that do complain to me do so with fear and trembling.

All my remonstrances are of no use and my advice is not attended to.

16. In former years, before 1868-69, there was always a check on the mal-administration of justice, for it remained in the hands of the large Thakoor land-owners, who on any act of injustice perpetrated by them could always be made to annul the same by application through the Political Superintendent to the Rawul, who exercised his paramount sovereignty over them. All this is now greatly changed by the new

system by which the Thakoors are dead losers and the gainer the State, which appropriates all the fines that used to be levied by the Thakoors and retained as their right, for which loss no equivalent has been granted to them by the State, leaving all the Thakoors thoroughly dissatisfied. If this arrangement had been inaugurated throughout Rajpootana there would be nothing to complain about.

It leaves a favourable opening for injustice to be carried out, and that under the head of lawful acts by which both Thakoor and ryot suffer. The Thanadars throughout the country are appointed by the clique of Kamdars, and reside on khalsa lands whence they apply for criminals and offenders from the Thakoors and these are sent to Doongurpoor, and as imprisonment with hard labor is not a Raj punishment they are according to custom and former usage fined. This if carried out in its integrity would promote good government but human nature is fallible. If the Kamdars are at variance with the Thakoor to whom the ryot belongs, the criminal is fined double and treble the amount he should be, the Thakoor thus losing his due in the fine, as well as being inconvenienced in the collection of his revenue by the enormous fine imposed, and the State has actually applied in some instances to the Thakoor for payment of the fine imposed on the ryot, which is more than a joke.

Bheels are only possessed of very little property and should be fined according to their means and not in the ratio of animosity borne towards the ryots' Thakoor.

17. In former days the Doongurpoor Government, as stated above, was a Court of Appeal against the injustice of the Thakoors' administration. At the present time there is no way of appeal except through me as Superintendent, Hilly Tracts. This, there is no doubt, is distasteful to the clique of Kamdars, who administers the Government and they try to thwart me in every way. The only principle I act on is the rectifying of injustice, for which there is full scope in the Doongurpoor State. During the last year I have been much troubled by the opposition of the Doongurpoor authorities, who think that as they have been entrusted with the sole charge of the criminal and civil jurisdiction they can do as they like and are responsible to no one. They pay no attention to any representations I may make to them for cases to be settled justly which causes, long correspondence and infinite trouble to myself. I find a wonderful difference since I was acting Political Superintendent in 1866-67; at that time they did pay some attention to my requests as the new system was not then in vogue. They have even gone so far as to ill-treat a Bunnia whose case was a just one and who had complained to me. I have a number of cases still under reference with them.

I am simply actuated by a sense of justice and am not prejudiced in any way. I act upon this principle, that if we uphold the authority of the Rawul and interfere if the Thakoors and others try to right themselves as in older times, thus destroying the peace of the country, we are bound to see that the governing power does not oppress them, by listening to any reasonable petitions they may prefer for adjustment.

This I have been accustomed to do, always taking such case on its merits. I cannot do this with any justice and satisfaction to myself. I

take a great deal of trouble about it and am perfectly sure that the Native Government does not entertain any doubt of my integrity or the motives by which I am actuated. I hope that after this representation has been made and duly commented upon, that the Doongurpoor Kamdars will be more reasonable as regards my requests for the future and open to conviction that I am acting for the good of all parties. I receive no emolument for my exertions on behalf of the Doongurpoor State, nor do I ask for it: it is given gratuitously, and on account of my being close to Doongurpoor itself my services are made use of by the Political Agent, Meywar, but I have informed the Doongurpoor authorities that if I cannot carry on the work to the satisfaction of my own conscience, I shall, be under the necessity of asking to be relieved from the performance of such unproductive work.

Durbar Troops.

2. Natural-born subjects of Doongurpoor	258
Velaitees and Mekranees	141
Bheels	54

Amongst the above are one Ressaldar on Rupees 20, and 22 Sowars.

Improvements in Doongurpoor and District.

3. A new well is being made in the town, the palace is being repaired as well as the gates of the town and the temple is being put in order; the above at cost of Rupees 12,000. In repairing tanks and other buildings in the district about Rupees 15,000 or Rupees 20,000. Starving people from Marwar and other places have been employed on the work. Rupees 10,000 have been expended in charity.

Revenue.

4. The receipts for Sumbut 1927 are stated at Rupees 1,34,981-1-3 (nearly the same as last year) expenditure Rupees 1,77,822-3-8. Besides this revenue other receipts are received on account of Nuzzerana, interests, fines, and commission on things or property sold of uncertain amount, which makes up part of the deficiency in the revenue which is Rupees 42,841-2-5. The expenditure always exceeds the revenue; it is with difficulty that matters progress. The State is in debt. Last year's deficit was Rupees 50,000. This year shows a decrease on last year's excess of Rupees 7,647-10-7.

This is the report of the Doongurpoor Kamdars, and I do not put the slightest faith in it. The revenue of the Doongurpoor State per Kamdars in Sumbut 1924 was Rupees 1,28,367-15-0, expenditure, Rupees 1,66,649-1-8, excess of expenditure, Rupees 38,281-2-8. Sumbut 1925, Revenue, Rupees 1,34,518-3-0; expenditure, Rupees 2,01,458-15-9; excess of expenditure, Rupees 66,940-12-9. Sumbut 1926, Revenue, Rupees 1,34,824-9-3; expenditure, Rupees 1,85,313-6-3; excess of expenditure, Rupees 50,448-13-0.

This, including Sumbut 1927, shows an excess of expenditure over revenue in (4) four years of Rupees 1,98,551-14-10, said to be covered to a certain extent by miscellaneous receipts of uncertain amount: this occurs yearly and cannot be the fact in a prosperous country.

Last year, although I had been only some two months Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, I put on record that "as far as I am aware the State is not embarrassed although the Kamdars have it that the State is in debt, and that the disbursements exceed the revenue, and that it is with difficulty that they make both ends meet."

I am certain that this schedule of revenue must be wrong. In Sumbut 1913 fifteen (15) years back, the revenue was about Rupees. 1,07,949, besides certain other items of uncertain amount, *viz.* :—

Kotwallee of Doongurpoor ... Collection of Laee,	
Tulata of Gullia Kote ... Do. of Choongee,	
Nuzeranas of Rewarees ... Transit Duty, Rupees 23 or 24,000,	

making the revenue about the same as it is now. The expenditure then was about Rupees 100,842.

In 1866-67, when I was acting Superintendent, I had numerous complaints of the Doongurpoor Kamdars raising the revenue to an excessive amount, and I consider the same has been steadily increasing. If it had not been so it could not stand the drain made upon it putting aside the excess of expenditure noted above. Look at the amount of the following three items, which nearly absorb the whole of the State Revenue leaving hardly anything for other expenditure, *viz.* :—

State Expenditure.

Contingent expenses ...	... Rs.	31,929	1	9
Tribute to British Government ...	„ „	36,400	0	0
Pay of Troops ...	„ „	57,043	13	8
Besides this amount Rupees 27,000 are said to have been expended in improvement and Rupees 10,000 in charity ...	„ „	37,000	0	0
		1,62,372	15	5

There is something radically wrong about this return of revenue, which has, I dare say, been going on from the first Report sent in in 1869, for they all seem to be based upon the first Return of 1868 as well as of 1869. I applied for the Doongurpoor Annual Return some two months back, but I only received it on the 16th of this month (it is attached), so I cannot state positively what is the revenue, but I should not be at all surprised if instead of Rupees 1,35,000, it turned out to be from Rupees 3,00,000 to Rupees 4,00,000, which would account for the State carrying on so well every year, although, as stated, exceeding its revenue to such a large amount yearly which if true must in the aggregate accumulate a large State debt, or rather you may in the case of a Native State call it private debt. During the ensuing year I will request the Doongurpoor Kamdars to give a return in accordance with the form sent in by Sufdur Hoosain, who was Superintendent at Doongurpoor for some four years.

Marriage of the Doongurpoor Family.

5. The marriage of the son and daughter of His Highness the Maharawul of Doongurpoor has been under discussion this year. At first, before I came, some arrangements had been made to marry the daughter with the heir apparent of the State of Joudpoor giving a dowry of Rupees 1,00,000; this alliance fell to the ground. Last December I was informed by the Doongurpoor Kamdars that an alliance had been entered into with the Raja of Jeysulmere, and that Sewlall Gandee, the deputed agent in the affair, had agreed to give on the part of Doongurpoor Imperial Rupees 2,50,000.

6. The idea of spending such an enormous amount bears out my remarks about the revenue of the State being under-estimated by the Kamdars, who also state it is in debt.

Trade.

7. The Bunneshur Fair was held in the beginning of the month of March and end of February. I attended towards the end, and the Rawul came to meet me. The fair did not seem to me of such large proportions as the last year's Return led me to expect. This was the first time I was present; it was reported that the fair had fully fallen off one-third since last year, which I can fully understand if the Return now sent and attached is correct. It gives an account of the fair of last year, which I was not aware of when I wrote my Report last year. I will try and obtain next year's Report earlier, so as to embody it in next year's Report. This year the Banswarra Raj has been interfering very vexatiously and to the detriment of the fair. He, the Rawul of Banswarra, levied Rupees nine on every bullock load of goods going through his territory to the fair. I wrote to the Assistant Political Agent in charge at Banswarra on the subject, and I, therefore, hope it will be discontinued next year.

8. I also forward the Report on the Kotra District compiled by the 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Captain Young. It was received by me on the 21st, and has been retained by me to accompany my own, which I regret to say has been delayed some days.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Doongurpoor State for the Sumbut year 1927, i.e., A.D. 1st July 1870 to 30th June 1871.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Land revenue for 1927 ...	... 77,898 14 3	
Revenue of land allotted to Durbar servants ...	... 3,602 12 0	
Value of revenue paid in kind ...	... 596 0 0	
Abkaree ...	... 2,415 2 0	
Miscellaneous ...	... 3,468 5 0	
Customs ...	... 33,500 0 0	
" Sookree" tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents ...	... 13,500 0 0	
		1,34,981 1 3

Disbursements.

Kothar khurch or personal expenses of Maharawul	28,911	7	6
Household expenses ...	... 2,606	7	9
Miscellaneous ...	... 18,995	13	9

State expenditure, viz.:-

Contingent expenses	...	...	31,929	1	9
Tribute to British Government...	...	...	35,000	0	0
Exchange on ditto	...	...	1,400	0	0
Pay of troops	...	...	57,043	13	8
Jewels made for the daughter of the Maharawul			1,905	7	3
					<u>1,77,822</u> 3 8

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Bunneshur Fair in Doongurpoor, in the Sumbut year 1927, A.D. 1871.

Sumbut year	...	...	...	1927
Nos. of Shops	...	...	...	468

Value of Cloth and Cotton Goods.

From Bombay and Guzerat	...	...	Rs. 86,250
From Pallee and Rutlam	...	...	„ 18,600
From Doongurpoor	...	...	„ 4,100
From Jowra and Jeypoor, &c.	...	...	„ 10,100
From Purtabgurh	...	...	„ 59,250
		Total	„ <u>1,78,300</u>

Value of Drugs.

From Guzerat and Malwa	...	...	„ 41,950
Value of miscellaneous articles (Munecara)	...	...	„ 32,870
Value of utensils of copper and brass	...	...	„ 11,135
Value of uttur (perfumes)	...	...	„ 3,000
Value of opium	...	...	„ .....
Value of glass and crystal-ware from Bombay	...	...	„ 4,000
Value of glass-ware of Jeypoor	...	...	„ 2,500
Value of cotton	...	...	„ 2,700
Value of sweetmeats	...	...	„ 2,200
Value of iron-work	...	...	„ 9,735
Value of provisions	...	...	„ 4,305
Value of skin dubbas	...	...	„ 2,350
Value of cattle & horses	...	...	„ 5,500
		Total value of goods	„ <u>3,00,545</u>

ABSTRACT.

Goods sold	...	...	Rs. 2,26,930
Ditto remaining on hand	...	...	„ 73,615
		Total	„ <u>3,00,545</u>

(Sd.) F. L. MACKESON,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Return of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1827, i.e., from 1st July 1870 to 30th June 1871, showing the number settled and remaining.

MONTHS.	No. of Crimi- nal cases.		Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
	No. of Civil cases.				
July 1870	24	8	26
August 1870	31	9	37
September 1870	34	11	41
October 1870	28	9	31
November 1870	23	6	24
December 1870	13	9	18
January 1871	25	10	28
February 1871	4	4	7
March 1871	11	4	14
April 1871	16	8	18
May 1871	23	17	33
June 1871	33	12	33
Total	...	265	107	310	62 372

(Sd.) F. L. MACKISON,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Administration Report of the Kotra District, Meywar Political Agency, for the year 1871-72.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a report of the Kotra District during the past official year.

Kotra.

2. Kotra is situated on a fine piece of rising ground near the confluence of the Bakhel and Saburmuttee rivers, in a valley about four miles broad surrounded by hills from 2,000 to 3,600 feet high on all sides save the south-west where it is open and joins the Saburmuttee and Dilwarra valleys.

3. The cantonment is garrisoned by two companies of the Meywar Bheel Corps, which are permanently stationed there, and with very few exceptions entirely recruited from the wild tribes in the neighbourhood, more particularly from the Grassias, the site of the station having been selected with a view to their conciliation.

4. The following form gives the result of the meteorological observations which have been recorded during the year :—

Summary of the meteorological observations taken at Kotra during the year 1871-72.

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
1871 ...	78·7	May. 96·32	January. 48·	20·65	67·50	I. Cents. 21·17	33

5. During the past year 269 cases were admitted into hospital, and one death occurred in the detachment. There have been no cases of cholera, but small-pox was rather prevalent in the station during February ; the detachment however did not suffer from it.

Khureef Crop.

6. In the cantonment and throughout the district generally the khureef crops brought in a very poor return with the exception of "mukkee," from which a fair harvest was realised ; rice, however, failed entirely. The scarcity of rain is attributed as the cause for such unsatisfactory results.

Rubbee Crop.

7. In consequence of the failure of the ordinary means of irrigation the rubbee crop produced only an eighth of the usual yield ; much distress has been experienced on all sides from the scarcity of water, and this distress will necessarily be increased until the rainy season sets in. Fever has been very prevalent and heavy losses have been suffered from the ravages of small-pox among the cattle.

Panurwah.

8. The estrangement arising from the feud between the Rana of Panurwah and Buddun Sing, the Thakoor of Adewass, referred to in a previous report, still exists ; the Rana having failed to fulfil the promises he made to the Thakoor the latter continues to decline to pay his contribution to the revenue of the estate.

9. A Return showing the names and places of residence of the Thakoors of the Panurwah State, the number of villages under, and the amount contributed by, each Thakoor to the revenue, as well as the amount realised from the khalsa lands is annexed and marked A. It corresponds with the Return sent to my predecessor which, however, was not considered by him to be correct.

10. In compliance with the provisions of the settlement referred to in the Report for the year 1869-70, the Rana has paid to the Durbar Rupees 500 as tribute and Rupees 300 in part payment of arrears due from him on that account.

11. With regard to the claim made by the Durbar for Rupees (6,000) six thousand on account of "Tulwar bundhaee" or succession fee, the Rana protests against payment being exacted on the ground that it is contrary to established custom, and that neither the late Rana nor any of his predecessors have ever been called upon to pay it.

Joorah.

12. The Rao of Joorah, Zorawur Sing, is the wealthiest of the Bhoomeea Chiefs whose estates are included in the Kotra district, his income amounting to Rupees 3,898, as shown in the Return annexed and marked B. The Return, I fear, is not strictly to be depended upon, and is probably a good deal under-estimated.

13. In the month of September, in consequence of information having been received that the strong bands of Meena outlaws, subjects of Godwar, had taken refuge in the hills in the Joorah border, it was found necessary to have a force against them. The force consisted of details of the Meywar Bheel Corps from Kherwarra and Kotrah, Durbar troops from Oodeypoor, and the retainers of the Rao of Joorah. Thakoor Bheem Sing, a brother of the Rao's, was fortunate enough to track one of the bands to their hiding place, where he engaged and defeated them, killing their leader, a noted dacoit, named Temla, and wounding four others. The denseness of the jungle, however, favoured the escape of the band and no prisoners were taken.

14. It is believed that the demonstration made by moving a force against them, and Thakoor Bheem Sing's successful encounter induced the Meena and Bheel outlaws of Godwar and Serohi to leave the Meywar hills for the time. In January and February, however, I received reports from the Political Superintendent of Serohi that Meenas were again taking refuge in the district. At first I was unsuccessful in getting information sufficient to justify active steps being taken, but on the 4th March the Meywar Vakeel having informed me that he had tracked to their hiding place a band of Meenas, I sent information to the Rao of Joorah, requesting him to join me with as strong a force as he could muster, and also ordered out a reinforcement to my escort from the detachment at Kotra. Fortunately I happened at the time to be in camp at no great distance from the place where the Meenas were concealed, so the pursuit was commenced on the night of the 5th and resulted in the successful attack on the party by Thakoor Bheem Sing on the 10th March, in which the leader and another of the band were killed and four wounded.

15. As I have already reported at length on the subject, it will be unnecessary to enter into further particulars. I would, however, call attention to the very creditable zeal and energy displayed by Thakoor Bheem Sing on both occasions.

16. As the Rao of Joorah is remarkable for his inertness and apathy as his brother is for energy, and the villages on the Serohi frontier are quite beyond his control, I have persuaded the Rao to place them under the management of Thakoor Bheem Sing, an arrangement which I trust will be productive of good results, and which cannot lead to any misunderstanding with the Rao's feudatories as the villages in question are all the Rao's own property, khalsa lands.

Oghna.

17. There are no jaghiredars under the Rao of Oghna, the whole of the estate consisting of khalsa lands which include 28 villages, from which the Rao estimates the income he derives at Rupees 2,034, out of which amount he pays Rupees 400 as tribute to the Meywar Durbar.

18. The young Chief is possessed of considerable intelligence and seems anxious that his estate should be administered in a manner beneficial to his ryots and creditable to himself. The soil is richer and better cultivated, and the inhabitants are more orderly than in Panurwah or Joorah.

19. On his succeeding to the estate at the death of his father, Kishun Sing, the Durbar put in a claim on account of "Tulwar bundhaie" against which he protests on the same grounds as those given by the Rana of Panurwah.

General Remarks.

20. During the year there have come before the 2nd Assistant 22 cases brought against Meywar subjects by subjects of Mahee Kanta; seven cases brought by Meywar subjects against subjects of Mahee Kanta; 22 cases by Serohi subjects against subjects of Meywar; 12 cases by Meywar subjects against subjects of Serohi, and 58 cases in which Meywar subjects only were concerned, making in all 121 cases, which may be thus classified :—

		Mahee Kanta versus Meywar.	Meywar versus Mahee Kanta.	Serohi versus Meywar.	Meywar versus Serohi.	Meywar Cases.
Cattle-lifting	...	17	3	14	10	15
Robbery	...	...	...	...	1	2
Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gang robbery	...	...	...	3	1	4
Robbery and wounding	...	...	1	3	...	2
Murder	...	1	1	2	...	3
Witch-swinging	...	1	...	...	...	...
Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	3	2	...	...	25

21. Of these the following number of cases have been settled in which Meywar subjects only are concerned :—

Cattle-lifting	...	...	9	Gang robbery	...	...	...	4
Robbery	...	...	2	Murder	...	...	...	3
Highway robbery	4	Abduction	3
Miscellaneous	20

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.
between Serab;

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MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

22. The cases between Serohi and Mahee Kanta and Meywar will be brought before the next International Punchayet.

23. In addition to the cases above noted the following number of cases standing over last year were settled by the International Punchayet for settlement of cases between Mahee Kanta and Meywar:—

	<i>Mahee Kanta versus Meywar.</i>	<i>Meywar versus Mahee Kanta.</i>
<i>Cattle-lifting</i>	22	
<i>Highway robbery</i>	1	
<i>Robbery and wounding</i>		24
<i>Murder</i>	1	
<i>Abduction</i>	2	
	2	
		...
		1

2
...
...
1
...

24. It was intended that a Punchayet for the settlement of cases between Serohi and Meywar should assemble at the same time and place as that which met for the settlement of cases between Mahee Kanta and Meywar, but, owing to the people concerned not presenting themselves, the meeting had to be postponed.

Presenting their
C. YOUNG, Capt.,
Offg. 2nd Asslt. Polt. Agent, Meywar.

4

A.

Return of revenue of the Panurwah State.

Names of Jaghiredars.		Place of residence.	Number of villages.	Contribution to revenue.
1.	Buddun Sing *			
2.	Urjoon Sing			
3.	Dhoola Sing			
4.	Khalsa lands			
	...	Adeewas	10	Rs. a. p.
	...	Ora	11	..... 0 0
	...	Oonreea	23	120 0 0
	...	.....	48	300 0 0
		TOTAL	92	3,295 0 0
				3,715 0 0

* Vide paragraph 8

B:

Return of revenue of the Joorah State.

Names of Jaghiredars.	Place of residence.	Number of villages.	Contribution. to revenue.	
			Rs.	a. p.
1. Bhowny Sing	...	Stuneja	11	190 0 0
2. Nahar Sing	...	Madra	4	69 0 0
3. Bharut Sing	...	Nursingpoora	1	25 0 0
4. Bhyro Sing	...	Bas	1	25 0 0
5. Dowlut Sing	...	Mooralee	2	28 0 0
6. Chundun Sing	...	Parowlee Chhotec	2	28 0 0
7. Dhoola Sing	...	Parowlee Burree	9	80 0 0
8. Roop Sing	...	Ookhlath	3	13 0 0
9. Dhoel Sing	...	Madree	1	24 0 0
10. Khan Sing	...	Thasseea	2	16 0 0
11. Chundun Sing	...	Moolataka Bas	2	20 0 0
12. Dhoola Sing	...	Manta Wala	2	11 0 0
13. Bheem Sing	...	Tilloaee	2	10 0 0
14. Buktafur Sing	...	Kham	3	8 0 0
15. Ruttun Sing	...	Chobanakasera	4	15 0 0
16. Devee Sing	...	Sookam	3	10 0 0
17. Khoosal Sing	...	Monoola	1	21 0 0
Khalsa lands	66	3,303 0 0
		TOTAL	119	3,896 0 0

(Sd.) C. YOUNG, Capt.,
Offy. 2nd Asslt. Poltl. Agent, Meywar.

No. 131, dated 11th March 1872.

From—Political Agent, Meywar,

To—General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggie and Dacoitie.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 207, dated 23rd ultimo, stating that the depredations of the Mogheea Dacoits have not decreased, and that the Local Police appear wholly incapable of coping with the evil, and calling upon me for some prompt and effective action in the matter, and requiring me to supply Mogheea Approvers. In reply, I beg to inform you that the depredations of the Mogheees have long been attracting my attention, and last year I endeavoured to frame rules to check their proceedings. The three Durbars of Meywar, Tonk, and Scindia agreed to the rules, but they were subsequently not carried out. I shall be very happy to send you men of the Moogheea tribe, but the difficulty lies in getting any men against whom

cases can be proved. They seem to commit their robberies and escape without recognition, and they are seldom convicted of their lawless acts.

2. The Meywar Durbar is quite prepared to surrender any member of the Mogheea tribe that you may, through your guards, point out. Indeed I believe that the whole tribe in Meywar would be willingly given up for deportation to another place, but this could hardly be done lawfully, although it is well known that they had no means of support but by robbery, still the pressure of this Office has brought the Durbar to be glad to do anything to be quit of these miscreants. Meywar has been exercising a severe pressure on these people for some time past, and there are parties of Meywar Police now out for their seizure.

3. It seems to me very desirable that a large party of your Nujeeps should be stationed in Nimbahera, under a trustworthy and discreet Native Officer, to watch the proceedings of the tribe. They usually select the months of March, April, and May for their depredations, just after the opium crop has been collected. I have, therefore, resolved to stay here myself for a short time to watch these people.

4. There are a great many Mogheeras in the different villages, and they have no ostensible means of livelihood ; they are well armed and very audacious. If search be made for them in the day-time they are not to be found, but at night they assemble in the villages. I am given to understand that many of the Mogheeras are worth a lakh of rupees, and they are, therefore, able to bribe right and left, so that there is great difficulty in bringing proof against them. One of your men, named Ismael Khan, has been for a long time in Nimbahera with what result I am not aware ; I have, however, sent for him to give me an account of his doings.

5. Any arrangements that you wish made for the suppression of crime I shall endeavour to carry out ; but you are aware that the Police jurisdiction is in the hands of the Native Durbars, so that my action is somewhat limited.

JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 87-65G., dated Jeypoor, 1st June 1872.

From—Political Agent, Jeypoor,

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Administration Report of the States under this Agency for the year 1871-72.

2. Returning in the month of February last from two years' furlough to Europe, I had hardly resumed charge of the duties of my office when the appalling intelligence reached me of the cruel tragedy that had deprived our Indian Empire of one of the noblest and most justly esteemed of Viceroys who held sway over the people of British India.

3. Turning to the opening pages of the last Report which emanated from this Office under the hand of Captain Bradford, my *locum tenens*, I find an impressive record of an event which will live in the memories of those who witnessed it as long as those memories themselves shall last.

The visit of the late Viceroy to Jeypoor in October 1870 has created an epoch in the history of this city; and to the influences of that auspicious event are due many springs of energetic progress which, but for it, might probably have remained inactive.

Lord Mayo's reception in Jeypore seems to have been distinguished by every circumstance of magnificence and splendour with which this Court could surround it. It was a *gala fête* for the whole people. It was an honor conferred on their Chief by the representative of Her Majesty the Queen in India, which appears to have been fully appreciated by all classes of the community.

It was a visible manifestation to be enjoyed only once perhaps in a life-time by the population of this State, far removed as they have for a long time been from intercourse with other parts of the realm, of the real existence in the flesh of an individual representative of that Government of which, while they heard so much, they really knew so little; and it was another and powerful link in the happy chain of circumstances which had begun to cement a personal friendship between Lord Mayo and the Maharaja, the development of which had already been productive of so much good to his State and from which so much was looked for in the future.

4. How darkly has that future been clouded! Struck down by the hand of an assassin, in the performance of a public service, in the prime and vigour of life, and in the midst of an active, zealous, and successful career, we now mourn his sad and untimely death.

5. On me devolved the distressing duty, made doubly so in that it was the first which I found myself called upon to discharge on my return to Jeypoor, of formally announcing the sad news to the Maharaja.

It had already reached him, however, and, painful as any allusion to it was to both of us, I could not but observe with grateful sympathy how much he had already done to mark his sense of abhorrence at the cruel deed, and his respect for the memory of the murdered nobleman. All public business was totally suspended for the time; letters of condolence were at once addressed to Lady Mayo and to the several members of Her Ladyship's family in India, expressing His Highness' deepest sympathy with them in their affliction; a salute of 49 minute guns was fired from the Palace walls, while orders were given for the non-observance, for a period of one month, of all public demonstrations and State ceremonies throughout the Jeypoor territories. The Durbar was at the same time directed to go into mourning, His Highness himself giving the example by adopting the English custom of wearing crape on the left arm.

6. The seclusion which he observed for so many days, the terms of utter abhorrence in which he spoke of the assassination, and the profound concern which he evinced for the bereaved family of the late Viceroy indicated not only the extent and the sincerity of his sorrow, but proved, if proofs were at all needed, how strong was his regard and attachment for Lord Mayo to produce the overwhelming grief which it was plain to see oppressed him so deeply.

In a qualified degree the members of His Highness' Council and the petty Chiefs and nobles of the State were scarcely less demonstrative in sharing the sorrow of their Chief; indeed, throughout the entire community and amongst all classes there was evidently but one general feeling of the profoundest regret for the loss of so distinguished and popular a Ruler, and of abhorrence at the deed of violence by which he had met his premature and cruel death.

7. On the Maharaja personally the blow has fallen with peculiar severity. In Lord Mayo's death he has, as he himself remarks, lost not only an invaluable and ever ready adviser, but a warm, trusted, and most constant friend; and there was something most touching though painfully sad in the manly sympathy with which he would allude to the memory of him to whom he confessed himself as owing so much for the long and unbroken friendship that had sprung up and continued between them; for the sincere and generous care with which Lord Mayo had at all times regarded the advancement of his interest; and for the many acts of kindness and generosity, to which he felt he was so much indebted not only for the happy relations which existed between his Durbar and the Government, but also for much of his success and prosperity as a friend and subject of the paramount power.

8. With a view of perpetuating the memory of the late Viceroy at Jeypoor, His Highness proposes to erect a bronze statue of Lord Mayo in the public garden which is now being laid out on the south side of the city.

Lady Mayo's wishes will, however, be in the first instance consulted before deciding what the memorial will be.

Maharaja's health.

9. The notable event of the year under this head is the happy and, almost complete recovery of His Highness from the malady that has for so many years so seriously affected his eyesight.

10. While it would be difficult to exaggerate the feelings of joy which the news of His Highness' recovery occasioned to all classes of his subjects, and indeed to all who knew him, the political importance of the event to ourselves cannot be over-estimated, allaying as it does the gloomy forebodings that were fast gaining ground in the minds of the people in respect to the future administration should anything so serious as total blindness befall their Chief, and for which there was a feeling of considerable alarm and apprehension.

General Observations.

11. No other political event of notable importance has occurred within the State during the year under report.

12. In point of general prosperity the accounts received from all quarters are favorable; and, save perhaps in a few isolated places where the distress was heaviest, or where the Zemindars have been less vigorous in their endeavours, the country may now be said to have completely recovered from the effects of the late famine and pestilence, and to have entered upon a new era of happiness and plenty.

13. In the internal administration of the State there has been no diminution of the vigour and success which have so conspicuously marked it in years gone-by, and of this we need no better proofs than the prevailing contentment of the people, the loyalty and quietude of the subordinate Chiefs and Thakoors, and the unmistakeable signs of material progress which meet the eye in almost every department and locality of the State.

14. Regarding the "Council," I have little to add to what has already been noticed in the previous Reports from this office; nor is there, in my opinion, much hope of this institution ever becoming much more than it already is until a spirit of greater independence is infused amongst its members, and a wider and less restricted scope allowed to them in the exercise of their powers and responsibilities.

Prior to 1864, and before any Council existed at his capital, so very complete was the confidence which His Highness reposed in his Minister, but more particularly in the late Pundit Sheodeen, at first his tutor and companion, and subsequently the last who held the office of Prime Minister, that he interested himself but very partially in the affairs of the State; and it was only on the death of the Pundit, when finding no one about him in whom he believed he could sufficiently confide, and when the entire responsibility of governing was thrown on his own hands, that, for the first time in his life, he became conscious of the vastness of the power which belonged to the position he had thus suddenly been called upon to fill.

15. Thrown thus unaided on his own resources, His Highness, with a readiness and determination that do him credit, set himself at once to work, and with such assiduity, zeal, and success did he apply himself that, within a very short period, there was not a single question or measure connected with the Administration in which he was not the moving and responsible agency.

16. It was at this period when, with a view liberal form of Government, in which his petty (

might be consulted and encouraged to take a part, and partly at the same time to preclude the possibility of any single individual again attaining to the absolute position which Sheodeen held in the State, and which no one now knew better than the Maharaja himself might prove so disastrous in the hands of a less scrupulous or faithful servant, he appears to have first conceived the expediency of the change which eventually led to the formation of the present Council.

17. While, not without its advantages, the great drawback in its more perfect success as an administrative body lies, as I have already pointed out, in the absence of any individual responsibility amongst the members, and the circumscribed nature of the powers generally that belong to the institution.

18. At the same time it must not be considered that the Council is quite the helpless and nominal institution it would appear to be.

In accomplishing the great amount of work and administrative detail which it would be impossible for His Highness, even were he disposed, to perform single-handed, the Council provides a valuable auxiliary; and the great use to which His Highness without placing himself in the hands of any party is able to put it, in sifting and preparing for his final consideration and orders the numerous questions that daily arise, cannot be overrated, while, at the same time, it must prove no less useful in imparting experience to its members, and preparing them for a wider application of their labours when the time may arrive, and in familiarizing them with the wise and benevolent theories which, under His Highness' energetic rule, have accomplished so much during the past eight years of the Administration.

Health.

19. In a sanitary point of view the past year is remarkable for the entire absence of any epidemic; and the fact that, notwithstanding a large accession in fever cases, the death-rate for the year is believed on the whole to be much below the average.

20. For a Native State the conservancy arrangements, but more particularly at the capital, are excellent; and now that the people themselves are evidently beginning to appreciate the advantages of sanitation, we may look for still further improvement in the benefits which this important means have already secured in the territory.

Civil and Criminal Courts.

21. Without mere reliable Returns than it is possible to obtain from the Durbar, it is difficult to hazard an opinion as to the result of the operations of the Civil and Criminal Courts, or as to the ameliorating effect which it was anticipated the two Select Committees alluded to in last year's Report would have on the condition and standing of these institutions.

I fear, however, that the improvement, if indeed any, has been exceedingly small.

General Remarks.

22. In the conduct of the district authorities, at one time a source of great anxiety and trouble to the Durbar, a very marked improvement

is observable. The Durbar's requisitions and instructions, hitherto either tardily obeyed or altogether disregarded, are now respected and carried out with comparative despatch,—a circumstance to which I am inclined to attribute in a very great measure the facility and perfect good-feeling with which the delicate duty of locating the Railway in the State has, so far as it has progressed, been carried out.

I would also notice the fact of a regiment of European Infantry (the 1-8th Kings) having accomplished its march through the territory, in the month of February last, with a single complaint being received against the local authorities.

23. Between the Maharaja and his Nobles, it is a pleasure to observe the most perfect anxiety—one of the strongest possible proofs of the stability and popularity of the Government, and of the justice and consideration with which their interests are cared for by the Maharaja and his Durbar.

Army.

24. There is nothing of importance to note regarding this subject.

With the exception of some progress that has been made in the formation of the two Resallas (Cavalry Regiments) intended for special duty at and about the capital, and of which mention was made at paragraph 75 of last year's Report, the strength of the forces, as well as the state of its efficiency, remain much the same as reported on former occasions.

Medical Institutions.

25. As these will be fully reported on by the General Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana, it does not appear necessary to notice them here.

Income and Expenditure.

26. There is a marked improvement in the financial operations of the State for the past year.

The crops and other sources of income have been fully up to, if not better than, the standard of average years, the expenditure has been judiciously controlled, and, though not yet altogether recovered from the effects of the late famine-distress, the State may be said to be, on the whole, in a very prosperous and happy condition.

The income, which is represented by the Durbar to be Rupees 42,31,659, which in my opinion is still greatly understated, is higher by several lakhs than it has been shewn to be for many years past.

The expenditure is given at Rupees 41,97,551, showing a surplus of a little over Rupees 34,000.

Of the more important items of disbursement, it is most gratifying to observe that works of public usefulness are by no means the least conspicuous. Education, for instance, has cost Rupees 60,000; Public Works, Rupees 1,65,000; Sanitation, Rupees 55,000; Works of Irrigation, Rupees 1,02,000; Medical charities, Rupees 17,000; while as much as Rupees 88,000, on gardens and other objects of public benefit in connection with the city and its vicinity has been expended.

27. The new farming system, which was noticed in paragraph 13 of last year's Report, continues to work satisfactorily. Although it has not yet been found practicable to extend it to that portion of the territory, to the south and south-west, which suffered most from the famine and which Captain Bradford explained, had prevented it from being included in the arrangement at the time, there is now every chance of this being done at an early date, the Durbar being evidently now fully satisfied with both the convenience, as well as the fiscal advantages of the change.

The work, however, is progressing but slowly.

Trade.

28. The Durbar's Returns show a very considerable increase in both the imports and exports of the past twelve months. The former are stated to be 5,38,323 maunds, and the latter 4,48,992, against 4,64,503 and 2,23,377, respectively, in the previous year. The through traffic, which I perceive was not given in last year's Report, is said to have fallen off materially—nearly 50 per cent.; but when it is explained that the Durbar's figures exhibit more the customs or revenue producing traffic, and that the free duty description of traffic, which was at one time confined almost exclusively to Government property, is now much larger and more general than it ever was before, the decrease under this head is very easily accounted for.

29. In last year's Report, paragraph 20, was noticed the unpopularity of the then existing system which regulated the levy of transit and other cesses in the Jeypoor territory; the unfavorable influence, which it was believed to exert on the development of trade, by the illegitimate and sometimes most oppressive means it afforded the petty Chiefs and Thakoors in the exercise of what they considered prescriptive rights within their own communities; and the measures which the Durbar proposed to adopt to get rid of the evil.

These measures have since been put into practice, and consist chiefly in the reduction of the tariff, and, instead of the numerous cesses which were formerly taken at as many different places, the substitution of *one* tax at one spot alone, a receipt for the payment of which carries the trader to the border of the territory free from all further demands.

The Durbar reports the change to be very popular, and advantageous both to itself and to the trader, a statement which is fully borne out by the large expansion of the export and import trade, as well as the improvement which, I believe, has likewise taken place in the internal commerce of the State.

When these arrangements have had more time to develop than they have yet had, and a more accurate Return is obtained of the sources of revenue and of the articles on which transit duty is levied, it will then be better seen how far these new measures have been beneficial or otherwise.

Shekhawattee.

30. There is no event of any particular importance to note in the internal administration of Shekhawattee for the period under review.

The marked improvement that has of late years taken place in the moral and physical condition of this province is most remarkable, and will be best described by a brief retrospect of the past few years of its history.

Notorious from the very earliest period for the daring excesses of its population, the recusance of its petty Chiefs and Thakoors, and the ready asylum which their own predatory propensities at all times afforded to the disaffected and lawless, it had become a source of constant thought and anxiety to all concerned; and so successfully had it resisted the surrounding influences of civilization and reform, and so defiantly set aside the Durbar's authority to restrain it, that scarcely four years ago it became a serious question on the part of our Government whether to exercise direct control and interpose our own measures to enforce tranquillity and order.

Happily, however, a combination of circumstances rendered this extreme measure unnecessary.

The Durbar, roused at last to a sense of its responsibility and of the importance, if it desired to preserve its prerogative, of taking a firm and determined stand with regard to this unfortunate portion of the territory, matters now for the first time began to improve under the pressure of the more vigorous and effectual measures which it had at length resolved to introduce into the Administration. One of the first fruits and proofs of the earnestness of the Durbar's new policy was the trial and conviction, at an early stage of its operations, of three of the leading Thakoors of the place for complicity in a daring case of dacoity as noticed in the Administration Report for 1868-69, paragraphs 29 and 31; and, considering the importance of the part which the petty Chiefs themselves and others in high position have been notorious for taking in all that has hitherto so disgracefully distinguished this locality, the Maharaja's action in the case referred to, and his prompt and stern condemnation of the criminals, next perhaps to the ameliorating influences which were exerted by Captain Powlett's able and judicious policy when employed on the triple border of Marwar, Jeypoor, and Bickaneer, stand foremost amongst the causes which have led to the comparative security and order which, I am happy to be able to state, now obtain in this important part of the Maharaja's territories.

Deeds of violence and oppression once so common, now number amongst the things that were, life and property are comparatively speaking secure, the Chiefs and Thakoors loyal and content,—in short, so marked has been the improvement in every branch of the Administration that what was but a few years ago almost incomparably bad will now contrast very favorably with what may be considered to be the better regulated parts of the State,—a fact which, bearing in mind the physical difficulties of Shekhawuttee and the advantages which its rugged and sandy wastes and the scattered condition of the population hold out to the evil-disposed, speaks highly both for the efficiency of the Durbar's arrangements and the success with which they have been carried out.

81. Of the more serious obstacles which have stood in the way of an earlier accomplishment of these results have been the jealousy and

distrust which characterized the relations of the Maharaja and the petty Chiefs of the place which arose so often in connection with cases of "nuzzerana" on these occasions; and the want of cordiality and co-operation which these circumstances, as a matter of course, generated on the part of the local authorities and the people. These have now, however, almost entirely disappeared. Closer intimacy and a better understanding exist between the Maharaja and his feudatories; the Chiefs themselves have been made both to feel and understand that the policy of progress and reform which the Durbar would have them support is alike for their own individual good, while the clearer and more definite understanding that now obtains regarding the question of "nuzzerana" on successions has removed what was at one time the chief bone of contention, and not one of the least of the causes of the past unhappy condition of Shekhawuttee.

Khetree-Seekur.

32. There is little of importance to notice with regard to these petty Chiefships beyond what applies to them in a more general sense in the remarks in the preceding paragraph regarding Shekhawuttee, of which province they may be said to be the principal and more influential representatives.

33. In Khetree the measures that were last year introduced on the succession of the present Raja, Ajeet Sing, appear to have worked as well as could be expected. The Medical Institutions are favorably reported on for the short time they have yet had to develop themselves, and education seems again to receive some attention from the authorities. I shall be better able, however, to report on these subjects after personally seeing the place, which I propose doing next cold season.

34. The education and training of the young Raja are progressing very favorably; and I was highly gratified to find him so far advanced in his studies when I examined him a short time ago on his visiting Jeypoor; the Administration, which is conducted by a Regency, is very creditable; and the Exchequer, though necessarily still embarrassed, is beginning to give signs of improvement.

35. From the Seekur State the accounts are most gratifying, and bear out all that has been said of it in previous Reports.

36. The progress in the young Raja's education is still not altogether satisfactory, though some improvement is said to have been made since last reported on.

I took the opportunity which his recent visit to Jeypoor afforded to urge his applying himself more diligently to his studies, which he promised me he would do.

37. The general condition of the State is prosperous; the people are happy and contented, and the management of affairs by the Regency excellent to a degree. Thakoors Mokund Sing and Pokur Ram, who are at the head of the Administration, deserve great credit for the able and efficient manner in which the affairs are carried on.

Ooniara.

38. The backward condition of this petty dependency, and the utter ruin to which it is fast drifting, continue a source of endless anxiety to the Jeypoor Durbar and to all concerned.

39. The Committee of Management selected to carry on the Administration, and which was adverted to in the Report for last year, have done literally nothing, and matters remain as backward and unsatisfactory as ever.

This failure in the expectations that were formed of the Committee is due to a variety of causes, but more particularly to the death of the principal Member, Chooni Lall, an event which deprived the Committee, and at a very early stage of its operations, of the only element of administrative ability which it possessed, and which there seems to be very little chance of replacing from amongst the people of the place.

40. While the Jeypoor Durbar appears to be fully alive to all that is going on, as well as to the importance of taking firm and decisive action with regard to its feudatory, the Maharaja seems to have some reluctance to have recourse to the last and the only means by which there is now the least possible chance of effecting an improvement, namely, the appointment of a manager on the part of the Durbar. Although direct control in this way is, as a rule, far from popular and almost certain to give rise to heart-burnings and opposition, I cannot possibly see how the Durbar can do other than adopt it from the utter hopelessness there is of getting any one in Ooniara sufficiently qualified and trustworthy for the post of manager.

The present minority, however, of the Chief, who is not yet 13 years of age, might admit of this being done in the present instance with fewer difficulties than generally beset the appointment of outsiders amongst a class of people so notoriously conservative as the Rajpoots are known to be.

41. The education of the young Raja progresses very slowly; and a wise suggestion has been made by his councillors that, during his minority, or until the "Mayo College" at Ajmere is opened, he be permitted to remain and prosecute his studies at Jeypoor, where he will have all the advantages which the worthy example and enlightened policy of the Maharaja are calculated to give him.

42. At present he has just returned from contracting a marriage with a daughter of the Kilchipoor House, a petty Chiefship under the Bhopal Agency, the expenses of which, it is expected, will add as much as Rupees 40,000 to the State debts, and these already amount to some five lakhs of rupees, with a dwindling income, at one time upwards of three lakhs and now something less than Rupees 1,30,000 per annum. Under good management there is nothing to prevent the revenues reaching the sum of four lakhs a year, and upwards.

43. Tha Rao Raja has recently addressed me on the subject of this seriously embarrassed condition of his affairs, suggesting certain arrangements for securing his creditors and for planning an expeditious and systematic adjustment of his heavy liabilities. These suggestions are now under the consideration of the Jeypoor Durbar.

44. Of the more important of the Rao Raja's liabilities is a sum of Rupees 2,00,000 taken up as a famine-relief loan in 1868, from Seths Luchmeechund and Radhakishen, of Muttra, and of which very little has yet been repaid. With regard to this sum the Chief proposes to assign absolutely to the Seths, for a period of ten years, the entire control and collection of the revenues of certain Ooniara villages, the income of which it is calculated will, in that period, more than pay off the principal and interest.

In like manner with the tribute of Rupees 45,000, which the Chiefship pays yearly to the Jeypoor Durbar, but which is considerably in arrear, he suggests to make over, on similar terms, to the same Seths the revenue collections of other villages sufficient to meet this claim, authorizing them to adjust the tribute payments direct with the Durbar irrespective of any reference to him on the subject; and as a guarantee of the honesty of his intentions he proposes to execute a bond to the above effect, binding himself and his heirs to a faithful fulfilment of the contract, until the whole of the debt under its control shall have been entirely cleared off.

45. I have lost no opportunity of bringing the deplorable condition of this unfortunate Chiefship to the Durbar's notice, and I am assured by the Minister, with whom I have recently conferred on the subject, that it is the Maharaja's intention to summon the principal officials and guardians of the young Chief to Jeypoor at an early date, with a view of considering the whole question and consulting as to the best means of assisting the estate out of its difficulties.

Meteorological Statistics.

46. These observations have, for special reasons already reported to your office, been confined to the rain-fall and the thermometrical readings.

47. The total rain-fall from January to December 1871 was only 28.237 inches, compared with 42½ inches in the previous year.

Of this quantity as much as 26.663 inches fell between the 6th June and the 3rd August, and it is to this early cessation of the rains and the unseasonable dry atmosphere that followed, that is attributed the great prevalence of intermittent fever in the months of August, September, and October, and but for which the year under review would have been one of the healthiest on record.

48. The Tabular Statement in the Appendix, marked A., gives the comparative monthly average temperature for the past three years, as indicated by the Thermometer at sunrise 2 P.M. and sunset, the only striking peculiarity in which is the high temperature of the first and last three months of 1871, compared with the same period in 1869, and the exactly opposite result in respect to the other six months of the years referred to.

International Criminal suits between Jeypoor and Narnowl of Puttiala.

49. The settlement of these border cases still continues a matter of much trouble and difficulty; and the subject will form one for special report to you as soon as I shall have received replies to certain references

which I have found it necessary to make to enable me to lay the whole question before you in a full and comprehensive form. These replies are now daily looked for.

Judicial.

50. The operations of the past year under this head show a steady and progressive improvement in the Criminal statistics of previous years. In the province of Shekhawuttee, hitherto a hot-bed of crime, the number of heinous offences actually attributable to the locality has scarcely been a fraction of what it was only a very few years ago.

In dacoitie and slave traffic there has been a marked falling-off; offences against the person generally have been comparatively rare and of the less serious type, while happily there has not been a single instance of suttee, infanticide, or of murder brought to notice.

Mail Robberies.

51. During the past year there has been but one attack on the Government mail, and that an unimportant one, on the district road between Jeypoor and Deolee, *vide* Appendix marked B. The mails, it is reported, were all recovered, the "runner" escaping with a few slight bruises. Suspicion has fallen on six subjects of the Ulwur State, who have been traced to Tonk, and steps have been taken for apprehending them and bringing them to justice.

52. For the better protection of the highway between Agra and Ajmere, in the Jeypoor State, the Durbar, as you are aware, sometime ago adopted the plan that had been found to work so well in the Bhurt-poor territory, of making over the "Chowkees" or Police Stations to the Meena Police exclusively, who, for a certain remuneration, hold themselves responsible for the security of their respective beats. These posts, which are manned by six Constables and one Jemadar, specially selected for their detective ability and local experience of the Meena class to which the robbers as a rule belong, occur at intervals of six miles, and extend throughout the entire section a distance of 127 miles.

The result of these arrangements is most satisfactory, the present Report being the first in many years in which it has been in the Political Agent's power to notice the entire absence of any outrage on Her Majesty's mail in this important and hitherto insecure link of our postal communication.

Kidnapping female children for immoral purposes.

53. This illicit and hateful practice, though doubtless still obtaining to some extent in the Jeypoor territory, is, like its kindred crimes, fast giving way to the correcting influences of spreading civilization, and the measures which I know the Durbar is vigorously employing for its total suppression, the cases which would of course come under my official notice being confined to those of an international character. I have no reliable means of ascertaining to what extent the traffic is actually carried on, and the question is not one which is likely to be either readily or faithfully answered by the Native Government; but from what I have been able to gather from various sources there can be no doubt that the evil is on the wane, and that the abhorrence with which it is now

regarded by the Maharaja, and the earnestness with which he appears determined to stamp it out, will prove in time to be quite equal to the magnitude of the task which he has undertaken.

The progress, however, must necessarily be gradual.

Reduction of marriage expenditure.

54. Although female infanticide, the justly acknowledged result, to a great extent at least, of the lavish expenditure observed at Rajpoot and other marriages, has for years ceased to exist in the Jeypoor State, the Maharaja, I am happy to be able to report, has on general principles made a very praiseworthy movement for the retrenchment of this expenditure amongst his subjects.

A Panchayet composed of the leading representatives of the different castes and clans, has been convened for the purpose of drawing up a code of rules, and a prescribed scale of expenditure to be observed on such occasions, which, under the sanction of His Highness, will become law and be strictly enforced within his territories.

The amount of good which is anticipated from this wise measure is considerable, but its full benefits cannot, of course, be secured until, by the reciprocity of the neighbouring States, the numerous cases of international marriage are also similarly provided for.

55. As soon as the Durbar furnishes this office with the particulars of the measures which may have been decided on for attaining the object in view, and which has been promised, a report will be submitted from this Agency.

Agency International Court of Vakeels.

56. The usual Tabular Statements are appended and marked C. and D.

57. The work of this institution continues satisfactory. The number of cases adjudicated during the year was 120 against 125 in the previous year; and there were but three cases of appeal against exactly double that number in 1870-71, a fact which speaks favourably of the increasing popularity of these Courts, and the growing confidence in which their decisions are held by the people.

58. The average duration of the suits was three months and three days, but it is necessary to explain that this high rate is due to the settlement during the past year of one or two cases of very long standing, which could not, for special reasons, be disposed of earlier.

59. Decrees were awarded to claimants in 30 cases, the total amount of which was Rupees 6,564, against Rupees 41,177, the aggregate amount sued for, or 11.22 per cent.

60. Of the 39 persons brought to trial there were 21 convicted, their sentences ranging from six months to 14 years' imprisonment, the shorter terms predominating.

Payment of compensatory awards by International Court.

61. Appended is a Statement, marked E., showing the amount outstanding at the close of the year, less the payments since made, on account of the Agency Treasurer's advances of the International Court's decrees.

62. The sums though still large contrast very favourably with the balances of former years, and, now that the new system appears to be both understood and appreciated by the Chiefs, I anticipate little difficulty in keeping these debts well under in future. I would explain that beyond the accumulated interest there is not a single item, except one of Rupees 34, that matured last month, which comes under the recent ruling of Government that, when decrees remain more than a year unsatisfied, a special report is to be submitted of all such cases.

63. Measures have been taken for ensuring the early settlement of the arrears of interest, as well as for obtaining punctual settlements at the close of the year for the future.

64. Of the large balance due by the Jeypoor State, the greater portion of it appertains to the Treasurer's payments in 1871, very little of which took place before the month of June. An early settlement of this account is now looked for, as also of the outstanding debts of the other four States.

Public Works.

65. The progress of the Public Works of the Jeypoor State continues with unabated activity and success.

66. In a very interesting report on the subject for the past year, submitted by Captain Jacob, the Executive Engineer, the total expenditure under all heads is stated to be Rupees 2,74,842, namely :—

I.—Original works, General	...	...	Rs.	1,62,954
II.—Ditto Irrigation	...	...	"	44,529
III.—Ditto Forest Conservancy	...	...	"	1,543
IV.—Repairs	...	...	"	55,203
V.—Establishments	...	...	"	10,613

Of the more important of the new works, irrespective of those of irrigation which I shall notice separately, are the "Mayo General Hospital" and the "Public Garden."

Mayo General Hospital.

67. The object of this hospital, as stated in last year's Report, is to supply the medical wants of the present large and growing population on a scale more adequate and suitable than yet exists. The work, which at the close of last year, had scarcely advanced beyond the laying of the foundation stone, the ceremony of which was performed by the late Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Jeypoor in October 1870, has been pushed well on, and would have been still more so, the Executive Engineer states, but for the difficulty that was experienced in excavating and securing the foundations. The building is now about 12 feet above ground, and, it is expected, will be entirely finished in about 18 months.

The total estimated cost is Rupees 95,692, of which about Rupees 30,000 had already been expended.

The countless blessings which an institution, such as this is intended to be, in a densely populated city like Jeypoor, cannot be overrated, while, in point of ornamentation, the structure will be one of imposing

beauty, and an adornment to the suburbs of the city in every respect worthy of the Maharaja's munificent liberality and of the great man whose name it will bear.

Public Garden.

68. The public garden, which has hitherto made but slow progress, has been prosecuted with considerable vigour during the past twelve months.

69. I quote the following from Captain Jacob's Report:—

"The young trees from the nursery have been planted out; roads and paths marked out and constructed; three croquet grounds made; a cricket ground levelled and turfed; a house for the Superintendent built; and an aviary in course of construction, estimated to cost about Rupees 14,000.

"Ornamental tanks are being made, and the whole of the ground is being laid out with care, taste, and skill.

"Dr. DeFabeek has also prepared designs for a "clock tower," which will also be used to supply the fountains; an upper-storied band-stand in the centre of the garden; an ornamental bathing tank; besides numerous designs for flower vases, terrace walls, and ornamental copings, and in addition to all this he has taken the greatest trouble in the cultivation of plants and flowers, tending them with his own hands."

70. The physical difficulties which have stood so much in the way of providing an ample and certain supply of water for this gigantic garden, covering, as it does, an area of nearly 76 acres of ground, have now, it is believed, been overcome.

On the ruins of the broken "bund," which was constructed some 25 years ago across the "Amanee Shah" River for the purpose of supplying the city with pure water, it is proposed to erect steam-pumps to raise the water into a service reservoir, whence it will be conducted, after first supplying the city tanks, to the garden by the masonry channel which was built in connection with the "bund" scheme above noticed, and is still in a remarkable state of preservation.

The estimated cost of this project is about a lakh of rupees; and, considering that it will not only irrigate the garden but provide the necessary and long attempted means of furnishing the inhabitants with a plentiful supply of wholesome water, the amount is certainly by no means excessive.

Works of Irrigation.

71. It was promised on the part of the Maharaja for the concession which Government made to waive the right which the Treaty of 1818 gave it to receive a progressive tribute from the Jeypoor State when the yearly revenue should exceed 40 lakhs of rupees, to reciprocate the boon as far as lay in his power by increasing his grants for internal improvements and the general development of the resources of his territory; a promise which it is a pleasure to observe has received no mean attention in the very liberal support which works of irrigation and public usefulness have received from him during the year.

72. On works of irrigation alone the sum of Rupees 44,529 has been spent during the year, not to speak of an important project for reclaiming an almost unlimited extent of waste but otherwise valuable land, to which His Highness has already accorded sanction, and the plans and estimates of which are now under preparation.

The nature of this scheme is to dam the Bangunga river at a point about 18 miles north-east of Jeypoor, where the whole of the drainage of some 280 square miles of country flows through a narrow gorge, 300 feet wide at the base and about 750, at an elevation of 150 feet.

The proposed site possesses many natural advantages from the rocky description of the river-bed, and the fact that the whole of the land the drainage of which it is proposed to store up lies within the Jeypoor territory.

73. The Executive Engineer appears somewhat disappointed in the readiness that has been shewn to take advantage of the several irrigation schemes that have already been completed in the territory, and he attributes this to the absence yet of any proper understanding between the Durbar and the cultivators as to the water-rates; but as in the few instances in which the works have been utilized the returns have been most encouraging—in one case, in fact, as much as cent. per cent. on the original outlay—the Durbar is not likely, in my opinion, to remain long a passive observer of such advantages.

Jeypoor and Tonk Road.

74. The construction of this line of communication progresses favourably. At the special request of the Nawab of Tonk, the Maharaja of Jeypoor has kindly permitted Captain Jacob to superintend the construction of that portion of it that lies in the Tonk territory.

75. Captain Jacob urges the great importance, both in a political as well as in a commercial point of view, of carrying on this link of communication to Kotah and Boondie, a recommendation in which I fully concur.

Forest Conservancy.

76. The result of the experimental measures noticed under this head in last year's Report from this office has not been quite so successful as it might. The experiment resorted to was the following:—

An area of about half a square mile was enclosed by a hedge of "prickly-pear." Inside this, parallel to the line of the sand waves, coarse grass ("pani"), with which the neighbourhood abounds, was planted in rows, and between these, seeds of the "Anka," "Hingoatta," "Kekur," "Castor oil," &c., &c., were sown all over, while young trees of "Burr," "Pepul," "Jamoon," &c., were planted and protected by earthen "tounlas" or walls, and these were watered every third day.

Many of the seeds took root and sprung up and the grass and prickly-pear seemed to flourish; but the great difficulty is in protecting them from the ravages of the wild boar which infest the locality owing to the Maharaja's interdiction against shooting them.

77. These experiments will be further supplemented, and renewed efforts made, during the approaching rainy season.

Repairs.

78. The principal work under this head is the repair and maintenance of the Jeypoor section of the Agra and Ajmere road, the length of which is $127\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This has been most satisfactorily attended to.

Cost of the Establishment, &c.

79. The proportion which the cost of Establishments and Contingencies bear to the total expenditure is only 3·86 per cent., a fact which speaks sufficiently for itself.

Executive Engineer's Services.

80. The value of Captain Jacob's services to the Jeypoor State has been already so prominently noticed in previous reports that it is unnecessary to say more than that he continues to enjoy the fullest confidence of the Maharaja and his Durbar, and to maintain in the fullest sense the high character which he has all along borne for probity, zeal, and unflinching energy, and by which he has been enabled to accomplish so much in the useful but very delicate position in which he has been placed.

81. Captain Jacob, in his report of the past year's operations, tenders his warmest acknowledgments to Dr. De Fabeck, the Principal of the Jeypoor School of Industrial Arts, for the ready and valuable assistance which he has received at his hands, but more particularly in the designing and planning of the "Mayo General Hospital" for which he states he is entirely indebted to that officer. In the laying out of the "Public Garden," where such a variety of ornamental design is necessary, Dr. De Fabeck's artistic ability has been most useful, and it is to him alone that Captain Jacob very graciously accords whatever praise may be due for the success with which their joint labours have so far been crowned.

Education.

82. In the Appendix will be found the usual Statistical Returns under this head. They are marked F., G., and H.

The operations of the year have been prosperous, and reflect the highest credit on both the teachers and the taught.

83. In the "Maharaja's College" this progress has been particularly noticeable. While the attendance has increased nearly 40 per cent., and is almost double what it was in 1869-70, the cost of educating each pupil, notwithstanding the large increase which the growth of the institution has necessitated in the tutorial staff, has been at an average only Rupees 29·4·6 against Rupees 33·2·9 in the preceding year.

84. Of the value of the education imparted we have the strongest proof in the published result of the last matriculation examination of the Calcutta University. Out of the four candidates sent up, three passed creditably, while the failure of the fourth, it is said, was caused by his unavoidable absence from study for nearly three months immediately preceding the examination.

85. The working of the Hindoo Department, which was opened in the month of July last, is said to have been good, and to have fully realized the expectations expressed of it in Captain Bradford's report from this office for 1870-71.

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School for the sons of Thakours.

86. Last year it was noticed in connection with the habitual falling-off in the attendance of this school, that the Maharaja proposed to introduce some change in the direction and general management of it.

To carry this out, the second Teacher in the "Maharaja's College" was appointed Superintendent, and for the first time I believe since its formation a satisfactory report has been received of it.

The attendance during the year is represented to have increased and become more regular, while the result of the last annual examination is encouraging.

87. It is to be hoped, now that a beginning has been made in the right direction, that this valuable institution may now go on extending its usefulness in the very important field within its influence.

Chandpal Branch School.

88. The Branch School at Chandpal, or western gate of the city, which was recently provided for the convenience of the more distant population, continues to give satisfaction.

The attendance and the efficiency of its arrangements have been fully up to that of previous years.

Pupil Teachers' Class and Debating Society.

89. Of this class I have also to report favourably, as also of the Debating Society, to which allusion was made in last year's Report, while of the

efficiency, zeal, and persevering industry of the Head Master, Baboo Kantee Chunder, his subordinate teachers, and all concerned, I cannot write in terms of too much praise.

90. Since my return from furlough to Europe in February last, I have on two occasions examined these institutions, and I am fully satisfied that material progress has been made, that their high character for efficiency has been maintained, and that education is gaining ground in the territory, and, I trust, becoming popular with the people.

Girls' School.

91. This School, notwithstanding an unusual number of death casualties during the year, has almost entirely recovered what it languished in the preceding year. The present total number of pupils borne on the rolls is 140 against 125 for 1870-71, and the average daily attendance has been 128.

The Head Mistress, Mrs. Ockelton, notifies a marked improvement since last report in the girls' embroidery and needle-work, in which a great many of them receive instruction, and from whom five pupil teachers are at present provided. The girls in the first class have so far advanced as to admit of one of the three Native assistants to the Head Mistress being selected from their number.

The existence of this interesting institution is due entirely to the warm support and encouragement given to it by His Highness the Maharaja; and, considering the amount of opposition and prejudice against

which female education has to contend, and in Native States more particularly, the present condition of this School is in the highest degree satisfactory.

Mrs. Ockelton's exertions and painstaking care with the girls are most creditable and merit the warmest praise.

Jeypoor School of Industrial Art.

92. In reporting on the operations of this institution for the past year, the Principal, Dr. DeFabeck, observes that, in spite of the many and great difficulties that still obstruct the way, and the fact that it has not yet by any means reached so forward a place on the road to perfection as his early anticipations had led him to hope that it might, the progress during the past twelve months has nevertheless been so far satisfactory, and such as to inspire the fullest confidence of its ultimately attaining the object in view.

93. The department in which the progress has been most marked is the Drawing Class, and, singular to say, the very branch of all others most strenuously opposed by the traditional prejudices of the people. Limited at one time to the sons of masons and carpenters, this class has now 21 regularly enrolled pupils, besides a great many outsiders who attend it, under certain conditions, for instruction in Mechanical, Architectural, Geometrical, and Free-hand Drawing. Some idea, Dr. De Fabeck remarks, may be conceived of the advancement that has been made in this important branch of the School from the fact that for the past twelve months the pupils have been engaged in preparing the general and working detail drawings of the following important works, *viz.* —

The Mayo General Hospital; the Public Garden; Ornamental Tanks; Band-stand; Fountains; and an infinity of architectural and decorative works in and about the Palace and in the suburbs and districts, the original designs of which are all from the pencil of the able and energetic Principal.

94. He further reports that one of the greatest difficulties against which he had to contend during the first two years of his Principalship, namely, the irregularity and delay in the supply of the necessary funds, has at last been overcome.

Instead of the system that first obtained, and which necessitated the Maharaja's separate sanction for every item of expenditure however trifling, Dr. DeFabeck, on a promise not to exceed the amount, succeeded in persuading the Durbar to allot a certain amount for the working expenses of the institution, and which, including the salary of the Principal and the subordinate establishments, was eventually fixed at Rupees 15,000 per annum; and although Dr. DeFabeck appears to have accepted this arrangement with considerable misgiving as to the result, it is gratifying to find from a statement that has been furnished to me of the financial operations of the School for the past year, that the Durbar's limit, and the Principal's engagement to confine himself to it, have been so very successfully followed.

95. Dr. DeFabeck has submitted some very interesting tabulated statements of the work performed during the past year, compared with that in former years; but it is quite impossible to form from such papers

anything like an adequate idea of either the extensiveness of the sphere of usefulness of such an institution, or of the progress which, in the face of so many obstacles, it has already attained under the guidance of its very able and painstaking Principal.

96. At Dr. DeFabeck's request the Durbar has applied for, and is likely to secure, the services of Mr. Scorgie, at present the Head Master of the Akola High School, as an assistant to the Principal; and as this arrangement is urgently called for to relieve Dr. DeFabeck of some of his arduous labour and the multiplicity of detail which, unassisted as he is at present, calls for so much of his valuable time and attention, I trust the Durbar may be successful in its application.

97. I would beg here to refer to the very great assistance which Dr. DeFabeck and his establishment have been in carrying out the numerous architectural and decorative works that have been undertaken and completed during the past year conjointly with the Executive Engineer, Captain Jacob; and it is most gratifying to observe how much the harmony and good feeling which the happy association of these two able and energetic officers in this way have already accomplished in their respective charges.

By this means the Executive Engineer secures all the advantages which the decorative art is calculated to afford, while, on the other hand, the gain to the School itself is scarcely less important in the wide field which is thereby opened up for bringing it thus early into active connection with the practical ends of its existence.

Jail.

98. This institution continues to justify its previous high character for efficiency and excellent organization.

The daily average strength of the prisoners during the year was 1,003, and the total number of admissions into Hospital during the twelve months 1,127. During the year there were 50 deaths, or a percentage of 4·43. A considerable number of the fatal cases is attributed by the Superintendent to the feeble and sickly condition in which many of the patients were received into hospital from the "Kotwali" and "Foudari" prisons.

The result of the intramural labour system is favorably reported; and a considerable profit is shewn to have been derived from this source during the past year.

In a Jail so large, and where so many as 200 of the prisoners are constantly employed outside the Jail walls, it is most satisfactory to note that not a single escape, or even an attempt to escape, has occurred during the year.

The conduct of the prisoners is favorably noticed by the Superintendent. On the whole the management of this institution reflects the greatest credit on all concerned.

If there is any fault at all to find with it, it is that the prisoners are much too well cared for, and many of them perhaps better off in the prison than they would be in their houses as regards food and shelter.

Construction of Railway Works.

99. As this is a subject that will, of course, be more particularly noticed in the Report which will be submitted to Government in the Public Works Department, it is unnecessary for me to note more than what absolutely concerns the Agency and the Native Government.

100. The ceded lands have been formally given over, and so ample and judicious have the Durbar's arrangements been for promoting the Railway interests, and so successfully, on the other hand, have the Railway authorities worked to preserve good feeling amongst all classes by respecting their prejudices, and as far as practicable their interests, that there has scarcely been a complaint of any moment brought to notice during the year. Too much praise I consider cannot be accorded to all concerned for these very satisfactory and happy results.

Boundary Disputes.

101. During the year under report very few border disputes of a troublesome character, in which this State is concerned, have arisen, and the progress that has been made in disposing of old standing ones has been satisfactory.

The total number of cases remaining on the files at the close of 1870-71 was 34; during the past year no new cases have been instituted, and 23 have been adjusted, leaving only 11 cases undisposed of, nearly all of which are more or less comparatively trivial.

102. A pleasing feature in the operations of the past year is the almost entire absence of violence and bad feeling which, as a rule, characterize the border settlements of Native States, a circumstance which I in a great measure attribute to the zeal, tact, and discriminating judgment displayed by your assistant, Captain Abbott, who was specially employed on this duty, and by whom the greater number of the cases cleared off were investigated and disposed of.

Condition of demarcated borders between British Districts and Native States.

103. With reference to the Resolution of Government on this subject, No. 1758, dated the 21st August 1871, I regret my inability to furnish on the present occasion the required information regarding the borders contiguous to the States under this Agency.

I had hoped to be able before the hot weather set in to inspect the whole, or a portion at least, of the work, but a variety of circumstances prevented it.

Captain Bradford, I believe, intended taking the matter in hand during the course of his cold-weather tour, but his special deputation to Bickaneer at the early part of the season, and his subsequent absence at Calcutta on another duty completely occupied his attention; and other more important calls on my own time since rejoining from furlough in February last have stood in the way of my doing so.

104. The only British districts that border on the Jeypoor State are, as far as I can ascertain, small portions of Ajmere and Goorgaon, and, I think, Kohtuk; and I am now in communication with the officers

concerned with a view of finding out the exact localities and their extent, and of arranging for an inspection at the opening of the next cold season, if it be found impracticable to manage it before that time.

Extradition of Criminals.

105. The Extradition Treaty, concluded with the Jeypoor State in 1868, continues to work satisfactorily.

Requisitions from our Courts have been met with promptness and consideration, and the same cordiality has been experienced in the attendance of British Officers to the applications of the Durbar.

In one or two instances of material informality objection was raised by the Native Government, but this was immediately withdrawn on complying with the provisions of the engagement; and even in such cases, where it was shewn that immediate action was important, the Durbar has invariably when asked waived this point and acted in anticipation of the corrected requisition.

During the year demands were made on the Native Government for the extradition of ten criminals. Of these four were surrendered, one amicably disposed of, and in five of the cases enquiry was not completed.

Of the five criminals claimed by the Durbar from British territory, one was given up, two being either British subjects or concerned in offences of an intra-jurisdictional character, were disposed of by the International Court, the remaining two being still unadjusted.

106. It may not be out of place to allude here to the obscurity that still exists in the disposal of criminal cases connected with the land ceded by Native States for Railway purposes, but more particularly in respect to Railway employés (Natives) who are British subjects and reside beyond Railway limits, having regard to their permanent or protracted residence in the Native State, and the fact that some time must necessarily elapse before properly defined arrangements can be made for their accommodation within the Railway limits. A clear exposition of the law of extradition in such cases would appear to be much called for.

107. Under this head may be also noticed the engagement that was entered into between the Jeypoor and Ulwur Durbars in 1870 for the mutual surrender of border Meena criminals on the direct requisition of the local authorities.

The arrangement has proved a satisfactory one, and might be very advantageously adopted by other neighbouring States of Rajpootana, and a brief notice may be appropriately given here of the operations of the Sambhur Lake Court as far as they have affected the Agency and the interests of the Jeypoor Durbar.

Since the formation of the Court in 1870, only two instances of this nature, in which any difficulty or question arose, have occurred; and in both it was more the simple question as to the correct interpretation of the Government Notification of the 18th March 1870, under which the Court was originally constituted.

The point raised in these two cases was the fact that, while the preamble of the Notification unquestionably restricted the powers of the Court to such cases only as appertained to the manufacture, sale, and

transport of salt, the context, but more particularly Art. III., might be read as conferring powers on the Assistant Commissioner, as Judge of the Sambhur Court, to try offences described in Section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, when committed by subjects of Her Majesty within the limits of the joint jurisdiction. Your ruling in both instances recognized the authority of the Native Government to take cognizance of all offences against the laws of the joint jurisdiction, by whomsoever committed, which are unconnected in any way with the salt rules framed under Arts. 3 and 6 of the lease engagement, a ruling which is now being uniformly applied.

Communications.

108. As this subject has already been partially noticed under the head of "Public Works" the remarks here will be necessarily few.

The Jeypoor portion of the main road connecting Agra with Ajmere, a distance of 127 miles, has been repaired and maintained in perfect order; and the mail-cart system, hitherto confined to the Agra and Jeypoor Section, has been extended, and is now in full working order, to Ajmere.

109. In my Administration Report for 1867-68, I noticed the intention of the Maharaja to bridge the more important of the streams that intersect this line of communication within his territory; but taking into consideration the progress that has since been made in the construction of the Railway, and the extent to which its introduction must affect the usefulness of the present highway, His Highness has, and I think not unwisely, abandoned the proposed scheme, for the present at least, in favor of others of more immediate importance, such as the provision of district and branch roads in connection with the line of Rail-way, and on which he knows so much depends, not only the advancement of his own interests, but the prosperity and well-being of his people.

Postal.

110. As this subject will, of course, be reported on departmentally, I shall confine my remarks to what more immediately concerns this office.

During the year an application was made by the Inspecting Postmaster for permission to open an Imperial Post Office experimentally at Ooniara, in the Jeypoor State; but the matter was objected to by the Native Government, on the ground that its own arrangements were considered quite ample for the present wants of the people. This objection by no means leads me to infer unfavorably regarding the Durbar's views on the general question of the extension of our postal lines in Native States.

On the contrary, I believe, the Durbar would be the first to support the measure if it thought that by doing so the general interests of the people would be served.

111. The construction of a new Post Office for this place, which was some time ago sanctioned by Government, but postponed for want of funds, was commenced during the year, and is expected to be completed by the close of the rains. The estimated cost of the work, which is under Captain Jacob's supervision, is Rupees 5,924, and this sum the Maharaja of Jeypoor has very liberally undertaken to provide. The

building will remain the property of the Postal Department as long as Government may find it necessary to use it, the Government defraying the cost of all repairs, maintenance, and additions that may be required during the period of occupancy.

Horse Breeding.

112. The Maharaja continues his efforts to promote the measures recently adopted in his own private "paga" to improve the breed of horses; but the scheme has not yet sufficiently matured to admit of it being definitely reported on. A number of brood mares have been purchased, and the covering is reported to be proceeding satisfactorily; but, until the project is extended into the districts and encouraged among the petty Chiefs, who are the principal possessors of brood mares, there is not much to hope for from existing arrangements. Opportunities as they occur will be taken to impress this on His Highness' attention.

Prime Minister.

113. Of the Prime Minister of the Jeypoor State, Moomtaz-ool-dowlah Nawab Mahomed Fyzali Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I., it affords me the greatest pleasure to be able, as on all previous occasions, to write in terms of the highest praise. It would, indeed, be impossible to applaud too highly the invaluable services of this most able and experienced officer to his master, or to overrate the importance of the same to our own Government in a supporter so loyal and staunch as the Nawab has unquestionably proved himself to be.

I can only congratulate the Maharaja in possessing a Minister so faithful and so conscientious to his trust, and in every respect so eminently fitted for the high and responsible position which he fills.

K I S H E N G H U R.

114. I have unfortunately entirely failed this year in obtaining any statistical information regarding this Principality. I have called for the usual Returns, but though I am informed that they are now under preparation by the Durbar and may be daily expected, I do not consider it expedient to delay the submission of this Report any longer on their account.

115. From all that I have been able to learn the year under review has, both in a sanitary as well as in a financial point of view, been a favorable one. The crops have been fully up to those of average years, while there has been a considerable accession in the land revenue from the marked attention which the Maharaja has of late years so wisely paid to irrigation and other reproductive works within his territory.

116. The health of the people has been good, and there has been no epidemic or extraordinary causes of sickness during the year.

117. The ability and personal application of the Maharaja in the conduct of his affairs, as noticed in last year's Report, has been fully maintained.

118. In the absence of any definite or reliable particulars on the subject, I am unable to report the progress of education, or to state with

what result the English School, which, it was stated in the last Report from this Office, the Maharaja proposed opening at his capital, has been carried out.

119. I continue to receive encouraging reports of the education and training of the Maharaja's two sons, both lads of considerable promise.

120. In the event of the Durbar's promised returns reaching me at an early date, I shall furnish you with a supplementary Report should there appear in them anything particularly calling for remarks.

LAWA.

121. The total income of this small Chiefship during the past year is stated to be Rupees 5,125-5-6, over Rupees 600 in excess of the most sanguine estimate that was formed of the capabilities of the estate, while the actual expenditure, for which the sum of Rupees 1,353 was fixed, has only amounted to Rupees 1,329. The result is a surplus, much larger than was anticipated, of Rupees 3,786-5-6, which, together with a small balance from the preceding year, and the sum of Rupees 1,149-14-9, which has been realized on the bond by which the brotherhood agreed to bear a share of the cost of the late hostilities with Tonk, amounting in all to Rupees 4,932-14-3, has been called in and will be appropriated at once in clearing off the more pressing of the interest-bearing debts of the estate. In addition to this there is about 350 maunds of grain in store from the "khureef" crop of the last year, which will be disposed of as soon as practicable, and the proceeds similarly dealt with.

122. Of the two tanks, the construction of which was urged in connection with a scheme for utilizing the waste land, the more important one has been completed, and it is proposed to take the other one in hand as soon as funds can be more conveniently provided for the purpose.

123. The questions regarding (1) the Tonk disputed claim of Rupees 4,000 on account of unadjusted "nuzzerana"; (2) the exact nature and extent of the debts said to be due by the Thakoor to the brotherhood; and (3) the value of the latter's liability to the Thakoor under the bond of obligation already alluded to in the 129th paragraph of this Report, are now under enquiry by the Political Agent of Haraotee and myself; and, as it is my intention, as soon as our proceedings are completed to report, not only on the above points on which Government has called for information, but on the whole question as affected by more recent events and investigation, I do not consider it necessary to trouble you at present with any incomplete mention of them in this Report; and for the same reason the usual Tabular Statements of the receipts, expenditure, &c., have, for the present, been omitted.

124. I would add that the matter of the proposed revision of the pensions of the heirs of those who fell victims to the Tonk tragedy is also under consideration, pending a reference to the Tonk Durbar by the Political Agent of Haraotee, and will likewise be noticed in my proposed report.

Conclusion.

125. The political relations that exist between the Government and the Chiefships under this Agency Jeypoor, Kishenghur, Lawa. continue, I am happy to be able to report, in every respect most cordial and satisfactory; and the ready and considerate manner in which the requisitions and references from this office have at all times been regarded merits the warmest praise.

126. My thanks are due to Rawut Ram Coomar, the Jeypoor Vakeel in attendance at the Agency, whose valuable assistance to Captain Bradford, on the occasion of his recent deputation to Bickaneer, was so favourably noticed by that officer and acknowledged by the Government of India.

I can fully endorse all that Captain Bradford has said of this able, energetic, and faithful servant.

127. It is also a pleasure to be able to bring to notice the zealous and satisfactory manner in which my Establishment have one and all worked under me. I beg more particularly to notice Mr. Howard, the Head Clerk, who continues most diligent and painstaking in the discharge of his duties.

JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

115

Statement shewing the comparative monthly average temperature at Jeypoor from the past three years ending 1871.

A.

Months.	1869.			1870.			1871.		
	THERMOMETER.			THERMOMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P.M.	Sunset.
January	60°28'	63°	62°00'	60°8	62°6	62°6	64°10	65°16	64°8
February	62°	64°0	63°6	69°2	70°8	70°8	70°1	71°14	70°3
March	70°51'	74°1	72°1	74°5	76°2	76°2	74°8	77°1	77°3
April	85°7	87°4	85°6	83°3	86°9	86°9	83°6	87°	87°2
May	87°9	100°3	89°5	92°0	97°3	97°3	89°8	90°8	90°8
June	98°17	93°6	93°3	92°	95°2	95°2	87°6	89°5	89°6
July	90°	93°3	92°2	88°	89°2	89°2	82°9	83°9	83°0
August	86°2	80°4	80°5	82°0	84°6	84°6	81°2	82°8	82°8
September	85°2	87°4	84°3	81°5	86°16	86°16	84°4	86°5	86°5
October	81°7	84°3	84°6	81°0	86°7	86°7	84°4	86°3	86°3
November	65°5	67°4	73°3	73°5	74°5	74°3	70°29	78°32	78°32
December	60°6	62°6	62°6	63°8	75°2	69°9	66°1	67°7	67°7

B.

Statement shewing the number of mail robberies committed in the Jeypoor territory during the year 1871-72, and the result of the enquiries instituted.

LOCALITY.	Date.	Number of Parcels.	Estimated value.	REMARKS.
Between the villages of Sandara and Tamra, in the Jeypoor territory, on the Jeypoor and Deo-ree road.	3rd April 1872	Mail bags recovered and found to be complete.	Mil.	The Runner slightly wounded. Six men of Ulwur sheltered in Touk suspected, and measures taken for apprehending them and bringing them to justice.

JEYPOOR,
The 1st June 1872. }

(Sd.)

W. H. BEYNON, Major,
Political Agent, Jeypoor.

C:

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels, during the year 1871-72.

OFFENCES.

Against the Person.							No.
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Assault with wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Against Property.</i>							
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ditto without ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Theft, simple	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Cattle-lifting	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Slave traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premeditated raids	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	120

D.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1871.

DETAIL	NO.	REMARKS.
Remaining under trial, 1st January 1871	20	The average duration of the suits was three months and three days each.
Instituted during the year	...	Decrees were awarded in 30 cases, the total amount of which amounted to Rupees 6,561-6-9 against Rupees 41,177-0-6 or 15-0-6 per cent.
Total	125	There were 21 persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, two to 14 years, six to 10 years, one to 5 years, two to 2 years, three under 1 year, and seven made over to Jeypore Durbar for sentence.
Settled during the year	...	The Governor General, the result of which the decision of the
Remaining unsettled, 31st Dec. 1871	25	which is not yet known.
		The stolen property was in 12 cases recovered in full.
		There were in all 21 persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, two to 14 years, six to 10 years, one to 5 years, two to 2 years, three under 1 year, and seven made over to Jeypore Durbar for sentence.

E.

Statement, shewing the amount outstanding at the present date on account of sums decreed by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels, advanced by the Agency Treasurer.

		Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By Jeypoor	...	15,471 12 3	.....	.....	15,475 12 3
," Joudhpoor	...	3,563 9 7	169 6 9	3,733 0 4	
," Bickaneer	...	3,929 13 0	451 5 6	4,384 3 3	
," Kishenghur	...	3,287 2 6	376 10 6	3,663 13 0	
," Tonk	...	3,235 6 9	322 9 3	3,559 0 0	
," Ulwur	...	.....	.....	.....
," Bhurtpoor	...	.....	.....	.....
," Kerrowlee	...	.....	.....	.....

JEYPOOR,
The 1st June 1872. }

W. H. BEYNON, Major,
Political Agent, Jeypoor.

Statistical Return of the Mahanja's College, Rajpoot School, Sanscrit College, and Chandpal Branch School at Jeypoor, for the

F.

Year 1871-72, supported by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor.

J E Y P O O R A G E N C Y R E P O R T .

Names of Institutions,	Locality,	When established,	Hindoos.	Christians.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sindhi.	Hindi.	ReceipTs.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess receipts.	Excess charges.	Average cost of education.	Average cost per pupil.	Remarks.				
Mahanja's Col- lege.	1844	488	108	6	622	462	458	140	277	10	4	92	17,726	0	10,524	0	1,182	0	Rs. a. p.		
Rajpoot School.	1862	43	3	...	46	29	44	37	2	...	1	8	5,189	4	0	4,812	0	377	4	0	
Sanskrit College	1815	100	...	...	190	118	...	...	...	...	125	65	6,491	12	0	6,408	0	73	12	0
Chandpal Branch School.	1819	36	10	...	16	37	...	30	...	16	266	4	0	266	0	266	4	0
J E Y P O O R , }		The 1st June 1872.																			

(Sd.)

W. H. BETTOM, Major,
Political Agent, Jeypoor.

G.

Tabular Statement, shewing the number of "Makhtubs" and "Chutsalas" in the Jeypoor Territory, partially supported by the Durbar, for the year 1871-72.

JEYPOOR.

Makhtubs	...	...	...	...	60
Chutsalas	...	...	...	...	305
Total	...	...	...	...	365
Total number of Pupils	...	...	...	...	6,957

H.

Tabular Statement, shewing the total number of Zillah Vernacular Schools and their attendance, in the Jeypoor Territory, during the year 1871-72.

JEYPOOR.

Persian Schools	...	...	...	22
Hindee Schools	...	...	...	10
Total number of Schools	...	...	...	32
Total number of Pupils	...	...	...	691

JEYPOOR,
The 1st June 1872. } (Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, Major,
Political Agent, Jeypoor.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 58-16P., dated Camp Aboo, 29th May 1872.

From—Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,
To—Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on Marwar for 1871-72.

State of the Country.

2. Last year's Report, which entered fully on the state of the country and its administration, leaves me but little to say for the year under review.

Crops.

3. Though the effects of the famine are still much felt, its immediate evils have been generally lessened by the fair crops of the past year. Still the rainfall was unequal and came out of season, so that in some districts the harvest almost wholly failed. The winter-irrigated crops, owing to the drought, have been limited in extent, but the yield good, and prices of food have fallen nearly to their normal state.

Water.

4. The want of water is still extreme. Tanks and wells have never filled since the drought of 1868 and 1869, and almost all were exhausted in the sandy districts before the hot weather commenced. At Jodhpoor itself the people have been put to the greatest straits. Save in the reservoir under the Maharaja's fort, which has now been thrown open to the public, there is no water to be had within the town or within a radius of a mile from its walls. All the private garden wells around the city have been thrown open, still the distress for water is very great.

Bhaieejee-ka-talao.

5. Anxious to set on foot some work for the increase of the water supply, I formed a Committee of influential inhabitants of the city and district to collect funds for the completion of the tank, known as the "Bhaicejee-ka-talao," mentioned in paragraph 9 of last year's Report. At the request of the members, I undertook the office of President of the Committee, and we succeeded in raising nearly half a lakh of rupees. The work, which chiefly consists in making the tank water tight, is now in active progress, under the personal superintendence of Maharaj Koon-war Jeswunt Sing, the heir apparent to the guddee. He was absent when the scheme was set on foot, but on his return to Jodhpoor warmly espoused it and volunteered his assistance. This was gladly accepted, and I trust his influence and example will bring in the further supplies requisite for the accomplishment of this important work. Of the sum already collected, the Maharaja has contributed Rupees 15,000, the Zenana a like amount, and most of the officials and Thakoors who have houses

in the town, have also come forward liberally. Those on the Committee who chiefly distinguished themselves for their zeal were Lalljee Motee Sing, the Kotwal of Jodhpoor, and Kuviraj Moradhan.

6. I have been especially desirous to inaugurate and push on this work, as it will not only add greatly to the water supply of the town ; but there are grounds for hoping that if successfully carried out, the people will be willing to enter on similar works of public utility, and relieve the awful distress of their poorer brethren.

Administration.

7. As regards the administration there is nothing fresh to report. His Highness, in November 1871, took the seals of office from Murdan Ali Khan, and has since appointed no regular Dewan, nominally administrating himself, adding thereby to the confusion of business. It is to be hoped His Highness will soon appoint a responsible subordinate.

Settlement of disputed villages.

8. The chief feature in the year has been the settlement through a Punchayet of certain villages in dispute between the Maharaja and his Thakoors. As is well known these disputed claims have been the great cause of the long-standing troubles in Marwar and of open warfare between the Chief and his feudatories. It was with great satisfaction that, after constant efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of these differences, I received the Maharaja's written consent, in December last, to the formation of a Council of Thakoors and Moosahibs (Durbar officials) for their adjustment. The powers of the Council were limited to an enquiry into the proprietary right of such villages now under dispute as were included in the list of Thakoors' villages, drawn up by Captain Ludlow, Political Agent, in November 1840, and of all those in which the interference of successive political officers has been necessary. This category unfortunately excluded many villages still in dispute, the claims to which must be fairly heard and decided before the whole question can be considered settled. Still the measure was a most important one for the peace and welfare of the country.

9. The Council held their meetings from December to April, when they awarded that, of the 59 villages within the scope of their enquiry, 33 belonged to the Durbar, and 21 to the several claimants. The remaining five were left for arbitration by the Political Agent. The task of the Council was both delicate and difficult, and there was so much tacit opposition and intrigue that the general opinion in Rajpootana was that it would never be completed. It is to the credit of the Members that they had the courage to come to a decision, and they have done a good work for their country.

Jhallore and Serohi border.

10. The arrangements made last year for the control of the Jhallore and Serohi border by a Contingent of Marwar troops, under the orders of the Political Superintendent of Serohi, have worked well. Gang robbery has greatly decreased, and by judicious and careful treatment the

Thakoors, whose estates compose this lawless tract, have been kept quiet. The Contingent from Marwar, has been regularly paid by the Durbar, though not cheerfully or without considerable pressure from the Agent.

Other Districts of Marwar.

11. The other districts of Marwar remain in the same ungoverned state as ever. Phullowdee on the north-west border is overrun by robber bands, chiefly from Jeytsulmere and the Sankra tract of Marwar. Pallee and its neighbourhood are in the same unprotected state as reported last year, while to the south, in parts of Godwar and along the Meywar border, the Meenas and Bowrees, robber races, backed by the Thakoors to whose villages they belong, are the dread of travellers and the industrious classes. Marote to the east has been also the scene of much disturbance; the Rajpoots who own the villages in that quarter are noted thieves, and, in connection with their neighbours in Shekha-wuttee and Bickaneer, commit depredations on the surrounding country.

Want of Police.

12. It has been the constant duty of this office to bring to the Maharaja's notice the miserable state of his Police arrangements. The revenue alone must suffer at least a loss of one-eighth from the insecurity to life and property throughout the country; journeys and out-of-door-labour are perilous; enterprise and trade are greatly checked; robbers are allowed to follow their vocation perfectly unchecked by the Government. The better Thakoors diligently guard their own estates, and sedulously follow up robbers, consequently a khalsa or Crown village can at once be distinguished from a jaghire village; the one looks impoverished and deserted, the other flourishing and populous; the want of protection added to a succession of hungry managers is the curse of a khalsa village.

Godwar.

13. I regret to say Godwar, which is managed by the eldest son of the Chief, Maharaj Koonwar Jeswunt Sing, has not been during the past year so efficiently controlled as previously. The Meenas and Bhowrees, and some of the petty Thakoors who shelter and abet these robber aboriginal races, have taken advantage of the Maharaj Koonwar's prolonged absence from the country on domestic affairs to return to their old habits of rapine. They will have to be severely handled before the country can be safe again, and this there is no fear of the Maharaj Koonwar's not doing.

Mail Robbery.

14. One robbery of the mail has occurred during the past year on the main line between Erinpoora and Pallee, and only about four miles distant from the latter place, the banghy parcels, value Rupees 418-8-9, were carried by a dák runner but unaccompanied by escort, the Sowar who started with the mail from the last post having deserted it on the road under pretence of sickness. The mail was plundered by three mounted robbers; pursuit was speedily made from Pallee, the tracks were followed for four days, but eventually lost. The conduct of the dák runner and Sowar was suspicious, but nothing could be proved against them and the State had to pay compensation.

Murders.

15. Five murders came to notice during the year; of these four occurred at Jodhpoor itself. In the last of these an official of some importance was the victim; the perpetrator was fortunately seized, and the Maharaja punished him with death by hanging on the 3rd September last. One other murderer was seized and imprisoned, but in the other three cases the offenders escaped detection and capture.

Suttee.

16. A suttee of the wife of a Bunniah took place at Thowla, a remote village in Eastern Marwar, in March 1871, but was omitted from last year's Report through the delay in ascertaining the particulars. The relations and the local authorities were punished by the Durbar with fines and imprisonment, and the Maharaja duly evinced his displeasure at the heinous crime.

Tribute.

17. It is with pleasure I report that the tribute and the money for the Maharaja's quota to the Imperial road through his territory have been all paid up for the past year. The latter payments, however, are most distasteful to him and are made very grudgingly; indeed it was only after weeks of personal influence brought to bear on him that each instalment was paid.

Imperial Road.

18. The portion of the Imperial road through Marwar, from Burr to Erinpooora, is 100 miles long, and has eight travellers' bungalows and three inspection bungalows along it; all the latter and four of the former have been newly erected and furnished wholly at the Maharaja's expense. The road, which is a second-class metal one, is still unfinished. Up to the present date the Jodhpoor contribution of 75 per cent. of the cost has been three lakhs. So heavy do these calls on his purse prove to His Highness that, notwithstanding all remonstrance, he steadily refuses to have the link road made from Pallee to his own capital, though it was included in the original arrangement, averring that in the present impoverished state of his revenue from the famine years his finances will not admit of the outlay.

Neembhaj Succession.

19. Thakoor Goolab Sing of Neembhaj, the head of the clan of "Oodawut" Rahtores, died in January 1872. He left no family, and the succession is in dispute between two of his cousins. All the relations are in favour of one claimant; the Maharaja unfortunately leans to the other, the nominee of the Thakooranees. To pacify both parties I gave them a hearing, in presence of the Maharaja's representatives, at Jodhpoor, and the conclusion I arrived at is, that the Thakooranees have set up an unnecessary opposition, the other nominee having been as good as adopted by the late Thakoor. As yet both parties have listened to advice and refrained from force, the usual argument resorted to in this turbulent country, but unless the Maharaja will adjust the case soon, the stronger party will, I expect, take the law into their own hands.

The Heir Apparent.

20. Maharaj Koonwar Jeswunt Sing was absent from the country with some of his brothers from December to April. His tour extended to Nursinghur of Central India, to Jeypoor and Shahpoora, where he contracted separate marriages. He visited Rewah and other places *en route*. His absence was injurious to Godwar, the district under his management, still I trust his travels will prove of benefit to his future career, as he is quite capable of appreciating the difference between good government and bad, and he has formed some friendships which are likely to influence him for good.

The Marwar Court of Vakeels.

21. The International Court of Vakeels held sessions at Mount Aboo, Ajmere, and Jodhpoor during the year. The Vakeels have been attentive to their duties, but the work has not been as heavy as usual, fewer cases having been filed.

22. The following is a Tabular Statement of the proceedings of the Court during the past year:—

Cases undecided on the 1st April 1871.	Filed up to 31st March 1872.	Total of cases.	Decided in the year.	Remaining on 1st April 1872.	CASES APPEALED.				Total.
					Decisions confirmed.	Dismissed.	Pending confirmation.		
123	289	417	294	123	2	1	2		6

Awards.

23. Of these cases, 82 were of highway robbery, showing a diminution of 33 cases from last year's Report. The amount of awards in money decreed against the several States have been as follows:—

					Rs. a. p.
Marwar	...	...	...	...	12,446 9 1
Bikaner	...	...	...	...	.....
Jeysulmeref	...	...	...	...
Mullanee	...	...	...	...	298 0 0
Pahlunpoor	...	...	...	...	799 0 0
Serohi	...	...	...	...	2,600 0 0
Meywar	...	...	...	...	.....
Kishenghur	...	...	...	...	.....
Jeypoor	...	...	...	...	.....
Grand Total					16,143 9 1

The total paid through this Agency as compensation for loss of life and property has been Rupees 26,128-1-4.

Agency Office Establishment.

24. I am glad to be able to report that the offices of this Agency have worked well during the past year. The work, both in the English and Vernacular Department, is rapidly increasing ; the number of papers on which orders have been passed in the latter are 5,801 ; 760 of these were criminal, civil, and boundary cases, relating to Marwar, Jeysulmere, and foreign districts.

Medical Officer.

25. From 1st September 1871 to 18th February 1872, the Agency was without a Medical Officer, Dr. Newman having been appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Ajmere. The dispensaries were during those months in charge of Dr. Moore, the Surgeon of the Rajpootana Agency. On the 19th February Assistant Surgeon Hendley assumed officiating medical charge of the Agency. This officer takes much interest in his duties, and already the inhabitants of Jodhpur benefitted by his zeal and skill.

Dispensaries and Vaccination.

26. The charge (paid by the Durbar) for the maintenance of the three dispensaries during the year 1871 has been Rupees 4,161-10-6. The following summary will show the working of the dispensaries and of the Vaccination Department during 1871.

Summary of Marwar Dispensaries and Vaccination Report for the year 1871.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

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Vaccination Report for the year 1871.										
INSTITUTIONS.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		SURGICAL OPERA- TIONS.		Expenditure in each Institu- tion.		VACCINATION.		
In.	Out.	Impor- tant.	Affior.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Total.	Unsuccess- ful.	Success- ful.	Number of Vaccinators employed.	Expenditure on account of Vaccination.
<i>Marrat.</i>										
Jodhpur Dispensary	...	...	19	5,234	8	153	2,482 10 0	3,870	1,934	5,813
Ditto	Jail	...	...	...	...	133	.....	.....	7	1,087 4 0
Paleo Dispensary	...	...	0	2,650	1	211	810 10 6	1,546	997	2,543
Mullanee.	Jessole Dispensary	...	...	...	0 17	.....	.....	.....	2	421 0 0
Total	...	...	28	8,844	9	364	4,161 10 6	5,603	3,091	8,584
									1	56 0 0
									10	1,567 4 0

MULLANEE.

State of the district.

27. The rains were most unequal in this desert tract; in Balmere and Jessole the fall was very scant, in Tuktabad it was good, and in the other districts below the average. The distress consequently is still very great, and the country has in no way recovered from the effects of famine and continued drought. Water is scarcer than ever, and parts of the country are at present deserted.

Boundary Settlement.

28. In November 1871, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, I deputed the Naib Moonshee of this Office to settle village boundaries within Mullanee. The present time, when land is much out of cultivation and therefore held cheaper, is very advantageous for this most important duty. Scarcely a boundary was properly settled or marked out. The Moonshee is systematically marking out and mapping every acknowledged boundary, and through-local Punchayets settling all disputed ones. Twenty-two distinct boundary lines have been thus completed, and the work is progressing most satisfactorily. This will set at rest constant petty and often serious quarrels, and lighten the duties of future Political Superintendents.

Reduction of crime.

29. No serious disturbance has occurred in the district during the year, and I have no hesitation in saying that the punishment that has been meted out to all classes during the years I have held charge of Mullanee has reduced crime and worked a salutary change in the predatory habits of the people. I ascribe this to imprisonment having been substituted for fines as punishment for offences against the public peace, especially for theft, the crime of the district.

Criminal Cases.

30. The number of criminal cases of all kinds that have come before me from Mullanee are 210.

Want of proper Police.

31. Though internal disorder and crime have been for so wild and remote a district comparatively small, still from the want of efficient Police, the country is unprotected from the forays of the marauding Rajpoot bands from Marwar and Jeysulmere. On one occasion a whole hamlet was plundered, and several other serious dacoities occurred, in none of which were the criminals captured, and the only redress has laid in the Court of Vakeels. It is simply impossible with the wretched horsemen furnished by Marwar for the protection of the district to follow up, still less to capture, these bold free-booters, who easily travel 50 miles at a stretch. This subject was dwelt on at greater length in last year's Report, and the experience of the past year has confirmed my views.

JEYSULMERE.

Visit. The Maharawul—his character.

32. In last year's Report I stated my intention of visiting Jeysulmere. This I effected in October last; the Maharawul was at his capital, Jeysulmere, a small but wealthy and handsome town. He met me with the annual ceremonies and with politeness, and during my stay we held constant friendly intercourse. He appears to be a young man of quick temper, good disposition, and amenable to reason; but uneducated and inexperienced.

33. The Maharawul has two wives, who come one from Bickaneer and the other from Jeysulmere, but it is to be regretted that he has no family.

Objects of visit.

34. The two special objects of my visit were to impress upon him the necessity of controlling his predatory subjects, and of liquidating the debts of his State. He promised me most faithfully that he would take early measures to punish those of his Thakoors who encourage raids, and do his utmost to check plundering. He urged the poverty of his State, aggravated by late famine and drought, as the excuse for his inability to keep sufficient troops to guard his frontier and coerce his refractory subjects, and advanced the usual plea of a Native Ruler that his Thakoors would not obey him.

Durbar of the Thakoors.

35. As it was my first visit to Jeysulmere, and knowing that there was truth in this excuse, I asked him to summon all his principal Thakoors to meet me. I held a Durbar of them in the presence of their Chief, informed them that the Supreme Government held the Maharawul responsible for good order, consequently it would support the Chief, if any Thakoor thwarted his legitimate endeavours to ensure it.

Expedition against a robber village.

36. The Maharawul followed up his promises by sending a force against Rajghur, a noted resort of the plundering Bhattees. They effected their escape and the Raj troops hold the village; but the plundering, I regret to say, has by no means decreased, and till the Maharawul has strength to thoroughly enforce his authority, and is supported in like measures by his neighbours of Marwar and Bickaneer, no real good can be effected. What is required is a joint organized Police for the control of this triple border.

Journey to Jeysulmere.

37. I trust to be able to pay a longer visit to Jeysulmere next marching season, when I may be able to become better acquainted with its affairs and with its Chief. The arid nature of the country through which I had to pass from Jodhpur to Jeysulmere itself, a distance of 140 miles, precludes the advisability of marching a camp by ordinary stages. To do so would be a heavy tax on the miserable resources of this desolate region. Villages are few and far between; population very

scant ; the cultivation except in exceptional years of heavy rain next to nothing, and the people chiefly subsist on the produce of their flocks and herds. My journey was made on camels at the average rate of 40 miles a day.

The Town.

38. The town of Jeysulmere, situated in the centre of a desert, was an agreeable surprise. The pure dry air preserving the freshness of what appears to be a sandy free-stone, gives to the buildings of the town an air of freshness and cleanliness most unusual. The streets are regular and are rendered picturesque by the elaborately carved stone houses of bankers and other respectable citizens. I have seen carving in many of the towns of Rajpootana, but none to equal that of Jeysulmere in purity and variety of design and beauty of material.

The Fort.

39. The town is commanded by a fort placed on a hill, in its midst, and that again contains a second town. In this latter are the Palaces, but they are not extensive and are rarely occupied by the Maha-rawul, who prefers a house in the lower town.

Water Supply.

40. There is a fine tank outside the Ghurree Sarkee parol gate, on which at the time of my visit the people were wholly dependent, the wells being exhausted, a most unusual occurrence.

Conclusion.

41. I am not able in the present Report to furnish further accurate information regarding Jeysulmere, but I hope to supply it next year.

HARAOTEE AGENCY REPORT.

No. 309-31P., dated Deolee, 19th June 1872.

From— Officiating Political Agent in Haraotee and Tonk,
To—Officiating Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of the States under this Agency for the year 1871-72.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Harvest.

2. The rain harvest was a fair one save in some of the more northerly districts where the failure of the later rains not only told seriously on the crops, but threatened the water-supply required for cold-weather irrigation. All cause of apprehension was, however, removed by repeated and abundant falls in November and December, in consequence of which the spring harvest was above the average.

The General Health.

3. The general health until the cold-weather was excellent. Diseases of the respiratory organs then became very prevalent and caused a large mortality, though the duration of the malady seldom extended beyond three or four days.

The illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

4. The dangerous illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales called forth the warmest sympathies of the Chiefs. The English Newspapers, seldom if ever consulted before, were daily referred to for the telegrams, and special communication was opened with the Agency. The tidings of His Royal Highness' recovery elicited from all the most loyal congratulations addressed to the Viceroy, and the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, to mark his own sense of the mercy vouchsafed to the Empire, presented a thank offering of Rupees 1,000 to the Lawrence School on Aboo.

Lord Mayo's death.

5. In like manner the assassination of the Earl of Mayo created a profound sensation. Little more than a year had elapsed since the Chiefs had assembled at Ajmere to receive His Lordship, whose noble presence, combined with the accounts which had previously reached them of the qualities and magnificence of life for which he was distinguished, produced a deep impression on all. Feelings of personal regret were added to the horror and grief which the occurrence inspired, and have led to the generally expressed wish to assist in perpetuating his memory in Rajpootana.

BOONDEE.

The Administration.

6. There is little to remark of this State, no change having occurred during the past twelve months in the administration or its *personnel*. The former continues to suffer from the retirement of the Maharao Raja and the absence of any authority independent of his. Nor, I fear, is any improvement in this respect to be looked for, His Highness' age and character forbidding the hope of his ever willingly according any measure of free action to his Ministers.

Reform of the Customs Department.

7. During the year the Customs Department has been re-modelled and the duties and transit charges formerly levied at every village, and

Boondee.	Lakhrec.
Nynwah.	Keshorai Patun.
Kurwur.	

varying from a few annas to as many rupees have been commuted for a single payment at one of the five places marginally noted, where Customs posts have

been established. On the close of each year the Chiefs and others, who previously possessed the right to levy such dues, are to be settled with. These arrangements will be a great boon to merchants and travellers.

Protective measures.

8. The measures which I reported last year as in contemplation for the re-establishment of the village watchmen have not, I regret to say, been carried out. Expense was doubtless the cause, and the Durbar was unwilling to resuscitate the old system of remuneration under which the watchmen held lands in consideration of service. These, as stated last year, were resumed by the Durbar many years ago, and were according to popular report worth $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

9. Some steps have, however, been taken for the better protection of the more frequented routes, and thirty posts of six men, horse and foot, have been established along the different lines of communication. At each halting place an unoccupied building has further been set apart for the accommodation of traders and wayfarers. Petty robberies are, however, still very rife.

10. While, therefore, it is not permitted me to dwell on any great change for the better on the administration, it is gratifying to be able to state that our relations with the Durbar are on a very friendly footing. Not only has that spirit of opposition to which my predecessors referred as distinguishing the Maharao Raja been unknown, but in many instances advice has been voluntarily sought and a desire evinced to act on it.

11. These friendly sentiments increase the regret that a Ruler possessing so many estimable qualities should be so wedded to ancient custom and usage as to oppose progress or improvement of any kind. The stagnation resulting is sad to witness. The people, though I believe they are contented, are poor, and the absence of aught like prosperity in the State is striking.

Debt to the Agency Treasurer.

12. It gives me much pleasure to report that the Durbar has, during the year, entirely discharged its debt to the Agency Treasurer on account of compensatory awards decreed by the Haraotee International Court. These on my joining the Agency amounted to Rupees 75,000, and had been accumulating since 1861 in consequence of the Chief's dissatisfaction at the decision in an important case. Not only have they been liquidated, but all demands against the State paid up to date.

The Kotah and Deolee Road.

13. The road to Deolee is slowly progressing, and some nine miles out of Boondee have been finished. Though but a fair-weather communication, the clearance of rock and stone makes the entrance to the capital, formerly a work of difficulty, easy for wheeled carriage.

The Crops.

14. The rain crop was much below, the spring one above the average. The unusually early date at which the rains set in caused a serious loss to the Durbar, and the cultivators in those districts in which the land tax is levied in kind, by surprising the grain in the open, where it was stored pending the separation of the Raj share. In Boondee the dues are collected in some places in money, in others in produce: the latter under the system known as "latha" or division arrived at by measurement of the grain.

Birth of a second son to the Chief.

15. On the 6th April 1872 a second son was born to the Maha-rao Raja. He has been named Raghoora Sing.

KOTA.

16. The condition of this Principality is the cause of serious anxiety, and in attempting to depict it some repetition of what I have stated in previous Reports will be unavoidable.

The Officials.

17. There is a striking absence of able and respectable men in the State. The Ministers and officials are as a body corrupt and unfitted for their positions. The system in force of giving every appointment to the person who pays the highest nuzzerana, in other words to the highest bidder, and continually imprisoning those in office with a view to make them disgorge what they are supposed to have amassed, is most disastrous. The latter is considered in Native States quite a legitimate proceeding; but in Kotah the effect is specially demoralizing from the frequency of the squeezings, and the fact that on release the official is at once restored to office. The State further actually gains but little: bribes to the Chief, the Patar, and others, securing easy terms. As an instance which has only lately occurred, I may mention that of an official who was seized, placed in irons, and called on to pay a lakh of rupees. A bribe of

Rupees 10,000 secured the interference of the Patar on his behalf; and so powerfully was it exercised that not only had the Minister to be content with a like sum for the Treasury, but within a few days of his release to accept the man's appointment to the office of Naib Kamdar of the State.

The Ministers.

18. The Kamdarship or principal executive authority has, during the year, been held by Pirohit Mungul and Munshee Buldeo. The former, as stated in my last Report, was in consideration of the payment of a large sum of money associated towards the close of the year with the latter, then the Minister in office. He has not a single qualification for the post, being quite illiterate, uninformed, and ignorant of the State and its resources. He is, however, bold, fearless, and unprincipled, and has the support of the principal Maharanee. He is an enemy to change or reform, and the introduction of outsiders. The Moonshee, I believe, really desires, according to his lights, to place the administration and finances on a satisfactory footing, but is wanting in weight, character, and influence.

The Finances.

19. No attempt has been made for a lengthened series of years to arrive at the income and expenditure. The former cannot be under 24 lakhs, for although misrule has sensibly narrowed the area under cultivation—new taxes have been imposed to make good the deficiency. A large portion, however, never reaches the Treasury, for not only is misappropriation boundless; but annually many of the farmers decamp with the revenues across the border. A number of these make their own terms by bribing the Maharao and others, return to Kota, and are re-employed the following year; but those who have neither interest nor money are imprisoned and mercilessly treated to cause them to make good their defalcations. In March last two of a batch of revenue defaulters, goaded to desperation by daily floggings and the most cruel severities, endeavoured to commit suicide by springing from the high building in which they were confined. They did not succeed, though one was so injured that he is now dying, the lower half of his body being completely paralysed. Of the expenditure, no account can be formed. All that is known is, that it has been annually increasing largely. Each of the State departments is in the possession of lands or receipts yielding an income equal to its disbursements. But such are the peculation and dishonesty prevailing, that before the year is half over a difficulty as to ways and means invariably arises. To procure funds the receipts of the coming year are anticipated, money is wrung from the people, and loans are raised. The last are only obtained on the most ruinous terms, and many of the transactions reflect little credit on either Minister or Banker.

The Debts.

20. The ascertained liabilities of the State are estimated at nearly 50 lakhs. In satisfaction of some twenty of these, lands yielding an income of five lakhs per annum have been granted for various terms.

The Revenues.

21. The revenue of the State is divided into three main heads, the land revenue, which forms the great bulk of the income, the customs, and miscellaneous receipts which represent the multifarious dues to be found in all Native Principalities.

The Land Revenue.

22. The land revenue is raised by a money assessment, which was introduced by the State's great administrator, Raj Rana Zalim Sing, in A.D. 1807. Previously "latha," the system referred to in paragraph 14, as a rent in kind, was universal, two shares going to the Government and three to the Zemindar. The rates originally fixed by the Raj Rana, and the additions subsequently made thereto, are, I believe, correctly exhibited in the following Table, which may prove of interest, there being, so far as I am aware, no data extant on the subject.

These rates were intended by Zalim Sing to cover all contingent expenses to which the cultivator was liable. "Gaon" and "Tálka Kharach" were to be spent locally to meet as their names expressed, village and district expenditure. Half of "Bâb Dustoor" was taken by the Government. Of the remaining nine pies, six were to be paid to the Patel (the headman), one-half to the Putwarree (the Accountant), and one-half between the Sansree (the watchman) and the Bullace (the village man of all work). The "Chudummee" was a rate of Rupees 1-9 per 100 beegahs to pay the Chowdree, Canoongoe, and Raj scribe, half being credited to the Treasury. "Mápa" was a money payment per beegah imposed to take the place of a cess of one anna previously levied by the Juggatee, or Customs Officer, on every rupee's worth of grain sold by the Zemindars. This, however, was only to clear the first sale. Finally, "Siwai hasil" was instituted to replace a payment made in kind at so much per beegah for the support of the Juggatee. Several of these dues have since been appropriated by the Durbar, the payment of the local charges for which they were fixed having been thrown on the cultivators. The total demand has further been increased directly and indirectly by many supplementary imposts.

I should remark that the Kotah beegah was reduced by the Rajrana to seventy-two "hâths," which at one-half feet per "hâth" gives an area of 1,296 square yards, or about a quarter of an acre, and that the average value of the Kotah Rupee, the currency in which the rates entered in the table are given, is 3 per cent. higher than that of the Imperial.

The Customs.

23. The Durbar is itself ignorant of the tariff under which the custom duties are levied, and the farmers who rent the receipts in the absence of any established rates levy what they like. As observed in previous reports, there are few States where travellers and merchants are subjected to such vexations and harassing treatment as in Kotah. At every place and under every plea imposts, large and small, are exacted, and even foot passengers are mulcted: Some of these charges are authorized, others are levied by the officials and Police Sepoys on their own behalf. Detention for days still continues at the River Chumbul and the Mokkundurra Pass, notwithstanding repeated orders given by the Maharao in my presence. The latter is the one communication between Haraotee and Malwa, and is guarded by a gate built into the gorge which here narrows to a breadth of a 100 yards.

Crime.

24. Violent crime is very prevalent, the impunity with which it can be perpetrated rendering the country a safe field for the predatory classes. Cases which have come to notice prove too that many of the district officials are in league with the robbers. In one instance the men forming a Police post, led by the Jemadar in charge, plundered a party of travellers on the high-road; and though they were recognized and the case was established against them, no action was taken by the Durbar. In the autumn, owing to the remonstrances of this Office, the Dacoitee Department, which had been all but suppressed, was made over to Mirza Akbar Ali Beg (who had in the late Mâharaja of Kerowlee's

reign held a position of trust in that State, and had recently been entertained at Kotah), with orders to place the Police arrangements on a satisfactory footing. Thannas and posts were established, and the system was just getting into working order when on your departure from the State in January the Mirza was removed, and the establishments dismissed, the latter having received no pay from the date of entertainment. Nothing has since been substituted, for, although an officer was appointed in March to the duty, the want of funds has up to date prevented his leaving the capital.

Justice.

25. There is an entire absence of any ruling authority—every one attached to the Court, the Zenana, and persons in power being above the law, and not only redressing his own wrongs, but acting on behalf of others. Sanctuary is obtainable in all the temples, and protection in the Ranee's "nohras" and villages. The weak go to the wall; complainants and petitioners can obtain no hearing; redress is unknown; and if a criminal is seized, he is squeezed of his ill-gotten gains and released. The only Court which existed during the year in any thing more than name was the Palkee Khana. This, as described in my last Report, is properly the news-office of the State. Its myrmidons are located in every village and street of a town, and report the minutest occurrences, quarrels, and offences. The people are entirely at their mercy, any charge, however false, entered in the news-report resulting in seizure and removal to the capital. Here severities are practised until a fine is realized, failing which house and property are plundered. The Palkee Khana has not only to pay its own expenses from the income it raises, but to provide funds for State purposes. It is in addition expected to meet any extraordinary assignments made on it. In June last it was called on to raise Rupees 7,000 in payment of purchases made by the Chief, and the official in charge pleading inability was at once removed and another appointed, on the understanding that the amount was to be forthcoming. It was but only by means of the greatest cruelty and wrong. The institution is one of the principal causes of the oppression and misrule prevailing. Very similar are the Kotwaliees of the capital, which have to raise an income sufficient to pay the expenditure of certain State establishments. Some of the methods ~~had~~ recourse to to enable them to do this will hardly be credited. Women of bad character are instructed to accost respectable men of substance, to fine whom a pretext is wanted. The Police, who are at hand, apprehend both, and the woman, as tutored, confesses to improper relations with the man, and inculpates a number of others equally blameless. Witchcraft, which is firmly believed in at Kotah, is another favorite device. Some likely person is fixed on as a sorcerer, the house is entered, and a skull or some other supposed accessory of the black-art taken with the party is produced. Confinement and severities are then used until the person consents to name, as his employers, the individuals specified to him.

The Jail.

26. Early in the year the prisoners were removed to another building situated in a more open quarter of the city, but it was soon as

filthy and neglected as the former Jail. On the last occasion of my visiting it, nine prisoners sentenced by the Haraotee International Court to imprisonment were not forthcoming, nor can the Durbar give any explanation for their absence.

The Troops.

27. The troops have during the year been in a chronic state of mutiny, in consequence of being kept out of their pay. As the year advanced they took to robbery, and on one occasion when some sepoys were arrested with plundered property in their huts, the regiment, to which they belonged, rose and released them. Latterly they became more violent, threatened to seize the Minister and thronged the Palace square. Money as it could be raised was paid to the foreign element of the force; the natives of the country owing to the laxity of discipline being able to eke out a livelihood in different ways, and from their position and character being more amenable to authority.

The People.

28. Under such a rule it cannot be matter for surprise that the people are oppressed. Last year I referred to the measures adopted by the Durbar to prevent complaints being made to the Agency and the effect on the people, who in consequence would rather undergo any suffering than take a step which they knew involved certain ruin. On my recent visit to Kotali, however, upwards of a hundred of the leading patels and zemindars of Haraotee presented themselves before me to represent that the increasing exactions and tyranny to which they were subjected could no longer be borne, and to seek my interference. The Maharao promised to enquire into and redress their grievances, but I have little hope that anything will be done.

History of events during the year.

29. From January till September Moonshee Buldeo and Mungul Pirohit were associated in the Ministership. This dual Government, as will be understood, only tended to make matters worse, the one plotting against the other and opposing what he recommended. The revenues of the year had been forestalled, and for some time work was carried on as best it could by loans and wind-falls. But at length the bankers, partly in consequence of the available revenues of the State having been pledged, and partly on account of the bad faith of the Durbar, declined to give any further assistance, and the troops and establishments being much in arrears the Pirohit was removed. The Moonshee unencumbered set himself to try and raise funds. Officials and private individuals were imprisoned and subjected to severities, with a view to extorting money and fines, and exactions were levied throughout the country. What was obtained, however, was but a drop in the ocean, and early in December the Moonshee submitted to the Maharao certain proposals on which he stated he could alone carry on the Government. These were that the State expenditure should be reduced, that permission should be given him to realize certain sums from certain

officials, and that His Highness should restore to the State the lands appropriated to his private treasury, and assist it with a lakh from the same source. The two last suggestions were in the eyes of the Chief little short of treason, and the Pirohit offering to carry on the administration without them was appointed Minister, and the Moonshee dismissed. On your approach in January a fresh indignity offered to one of the bankers led to the closing of the bazar for several days a step only taken on occasions of great public calamity and distress. In February the troops who had been quieted by assurances that a loan was under negotiation again became clamorous, and the Pirohit in his turn proceeded to raise funds. When the year closed the establishments and troops were in arrears for periods varying from eight to twelve months, and while it was estimated that four lakhs of fresh debt had been incurred during the twelve months, the obligations to be met were computed at five and a half lakhs.

30. In April a loan was obtained on most disastrous terms, and together with the money extracted from the State was paid to the establishments and troops. These are still, however, eight months in arrears.

Efforts to secure reform.

31. My diaries and letters have informed you of the anxious efforts which have been made throughout the year to obtain some amelioration in the condition of affairs. Remonstrances and expostulations have, however, alike failed to secure attention. Your own endeavors on your visit to the capital were frustrated owing to the Maharao, from the date on which you referred to State affairs, being unable to see you, and you being in consequence compelled to leave without a further interview.

32. In the beginning of last month (May), on leaving Shahpoora, I again proceeded to Kotah, hoping that the increasing difficulties with which the State was beset might make the Maharao and his advisers more open to advice, and that in a lengthened residence I might be able to effect good. I found the Chief as usual most friendly, and I labored earnestly to get His Highness and his Ministers to comprehend the serious condition to which misrule and mismanagement had brought the country. All I stated was admitted, promises were made, and orders were issued, but it was evident that there was neither the wish nor the intention to do anything. Illness and the absence of medical aid necessitated my coming away sooner than I had intended, and when I left, after a month's stay, I had been unable to effect anything.

Debt to the Agency Treasurer.

33. The Durbar had failed to meet its obligations to the Agency Treasurer on account of compensatory awards given against it during 1871 and payable on the 1st January 1872. Including arrears the amount due on that date was Rupees 63,000.

The Crops.

34. Both the harvests of the year were abundant.

The Haraotee Fiefs.

35. No improvement has, I regret to report, taken place in the relations between the Durbar and the Kotrees or Fiefs of Haraotee. There are doubtless, as I observed last year, faults on both sides, but the aggressive action of the Durbar and the way in which it encourages their vassals to set them at defiance is not calculated to inspire confidence among the Chiefs. In September last a serious affray occurred at Peepulda between the retainers of the Maharajas of Gainta and Poosode, resulting in loss of life. An official with a Raj nishan was deputed by the Durbar to institute an enquiry as to which side was to blame, but no action has been taken on his report. The nishan, however, is still quartered on the place. The principal cause of ill-feeling between the Kotrees themselves arises from boundary disputes. Some of these have been decided by Durbar Officials three and four times over. The side which had interest at Court gaining the day, and securing the removal of the stones previously planted. These decisions are in consequence not respected by either party. A suggestion lately offered by me that the boundaries of the Fiefships should be demarcated by a British officer met with the Maharao's hearty approval. For the last two years, His Highness had acquiesced in the necessity for a settlement, but had told me he had not an officer to whom he could entrust so important a duty. An application is now, I believe, about to be made to the Agency on the subject. The measure would be welcomed by the Chiefs themselves, and do more to secure the peace of that portion of the country than anything else.

The Kotree obligations to Jeypoor.

36. I regret to state that the obligation of Rupees 14,397 payable annually by the Fiefs to Jeypoor, and for which Kotah is responsible, has not been met by Kotah for three years and a half. With interest on arrears the amount now due cannot be less than Rupees 60,000; but at the present moment there appears no probability of its being paid. A settlement of accounts between the Durbar and the Fiefs on account of this obligation and their tribute to the British Government was mediated in 1866 by the late Captain Bruce, and at the Maharao's request a similar settlement is now being conducted. The non-receipt of the full amount and a disputed account are, however, no excuses for the non-transmission of what has been paid.

TONK.

37. A report on the administration of this Principality has again been prepared, under the orders of the Nawab, by the Minister, Sahibzada Mahomed Obeyd-oolla Khan. A translation is attached, and will render it unnecessary for me to do more than refer to such points as call for special remark.

The Administration.

38. Affairs have on the whole progressed favorably during the year.

39. The only change which has taken place in the administration has been the reconstitution of the Judicial Courts. Much has been done to place these institutions on a satisfactory footing, and written rules have been drawn up and promulgated for the guidance of the presiding officers. These are not every thing that could be desired, but are a great step in the right direction, and will as time advances be amended. An important reform introduced has been the withdrawal of the independent judicial authority previously exercised by members of the Nawab's family, who have now in like manner with other subjects of the State to apply to the Courts for relief.

The finances.

40. The expenditure of the year has been very high, the ordinary disbursements being entered at $9\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The deficit has in consequence increased to Rupees 1,48,986, or Rupees 60,000 over that with which the preceding year terminated. There has been a large falling off, however, in both the land revenue and miscellaneous receipts, amounting in all to Rupees 40,000. The Nawab informs me that the heavy expenditure of the year has his serious attention, that he is now engaged in effecting reductions, and that in the future he will not allow the allotments in the Budget Estimate to be exceeded.

41. Debts and interest amounting to Rupees 1,69,377 have during the year been liquidated.

42. The loan proffered by the Government of India was not accepted, the stipulations attached being objected to by the Nawab's family as derogatory to his position as an Independent Chief. An application is now under preparation requesting the Government of India to grant its guarantee to a loan the Durbar is anxious to raise, and which certain Native Bankers are willing to give at a moderate rate of interest on Government Security.

Effect of the new Jeypoor Customs on Tonk trade.

43. The effect on the trade of the Tonk capital of the new Custom arrangements instituted in Jeypoor, referred to in paragraph 23 of the Durbar's Report, has formed the subject of personal communication with the Political Agent and Prime Minister of Jeypoor. The latter informed me he was of opinion that Tonk, though a sufferer, was also a gainer, consequent on the saving effected on imports from Agra; the new Jeypoor duties being a gain where goods are transported long distances. This is no doubt true, but the Tonk merchants maintain that the gain is inconsiderable in comparison with the loss. The subject is under consideration.

The Nawab's visit to Chupra and Seronge.

44. In March the Nawab proceeded to Seronge taking his district of Chupra *en route*. In the latter His Highness remained about a month, and in the former a month and a quarter. His proceedings in

both districts appear to have been directed towards ameliorating the condition of his subjects, extending cultivation and developing local trade. He had intended to make a longer stay in Seronge, but was driven in by the intense heat of last month, which was unusually severe all over the country.

New Settlement of Seronge.

45. The Nawab's object in visiting Seronge was to be present at the conclusion of the new settlement of the district, which the expiry of the majority of the leases rendered necessary. Prior to his departure I spent a week at the capital, and explained to His Highness, his Minister, and his principal advisers, the accounts recorded by the late Captain J. Blair on his visit to Seronge of the depressed and impoverished condition of the district, and that officer's opinion of the necessity for the new settlement being effected on liberal principles, as the only hope of enabling it to recover from years of over-taxation. The last settlement had been a twelve years' progressive one, commencing with Rupees 1,17,272, and closing with Rupees 1,71,041. It had been made in the Seronge rupee, but the conversion two years later of that currency into one of a superior value now known as the "Mahomed Khânee" had virtually increased the assessment by about 22 per cent. During the Ex-Nawab's reign not a year had passed without some fresh cess being added, and so reduced were the people that in 1868 the Regency Council had been compelled to forego further annual increments. Unfavourable seasons had since further depressed the district, the Government demand on which last year was Rupees 1,32,920. All these facts the Nawab assured me would be considered in effecting the new assessment.

The district contains 301 khalsa villages, the leases of 232 of which had expired. Fifteen of these have, it is stated, been retained under kham management, in consequence of the cultivators declaring themselves losers by the former demand, whilst the remaining 217 have been granted to the cultivators themselves on an increased rental of Rupees 10,887, the details of which are as follows:—

Villages.	RUPPES.			
	Former demand.	New demand.	Decrease.	Increase.
7	5,476	4,680	796	.....
6	1,796	1,796	.....	.....
201	79,459	91,642	.....	11,683
217	86,731	97,618	.....	10,887

The Nawab informs me that this enhancement was less by Rupees 9,000 than what was urged on him by the district officers; that it was made with the consent of the cultivators; and that the arrangements

inaugurated have given general satisfaction. Doubtless under the inequalities of the late settlement some villages flourished, and allowed of an increase in the Government demand, but I fear prospective benefits have been less considered than present gain. The 15 villages too which declined to accept the former demand might, I think, have been liberally dealt with, and granted reduced terms, instead of being placed under kham management, which lays them at the mercy of the local officials.

PIRAWA.

46. Notwithstanding the issue of further orders during the year under review, the Indore authorities have continued to ignore the decision of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India passed on the 29th November 1870, upholding the right of the Tonk Durbar to maintain a customs post at Kotree, and have refused to allow of its re-establishment.

The Mogheas of Nimbahera.

47. The Durbar's report states that special action continues to be taken in regard to its Mogheea subjects in Nimbahera, and that the complaints during the year have been fewer. A Census of the males gave the number in the district at 232, of whom 46 were boys under 12. Endeavours are being made to obtain for the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department some Approvers of this tribe.

48. The Durbar has agreed to a rectification of the boundary of its Nimbahera territories which are now intermingled with those of Scindia and Meywar. It has, however, stipulated that no land is to be exchanged without its consent.

The Nawab.

49. The Nawab has continued during the year to superintend public affairs. He really desires to act for the good of his people, and to stand well with Government, an ambition which greatly facilitates the transaction of business. He is, however, inclined to be extravagant, but his private letters assure me he is vexed at the result of this year's expenditure, and is giving his attention to the subject. Both His Highness and his Minister entertain enlightened views on most matters, and it gives me much pleasure again to report, for your information and that of the Government of India, the religious toleration now exhibited in this State to Hindoos, contrasting as it does so markedly with what had previously been the custom. This policy is viewed with strong displeasure by the orthodox, and much pressure has been brought to bear on the Chief to abandon it. The approbation of Government on this point would be highly valued by His Highness, and encourage him to persevere. For 40 years the building, repair, and whitewashing of Hindoo temples had been strictly interdicted. The two last were conceded last year, the first has during the year been accorded.

Birth of a son and heir to the Nawab.

50. On the 19th October last a son and heir was born to the Nawab. His Highness' two former sons did not long survive their birth, but the present infant is thriving and healthy.

JHALLAWAR.

The Administration.

51. The history of this State during the year calls for little remark; while the observations I have recorded in preceding Reports in regard to the general administration apply with equal force to the period under review.

The Maharaj Rana.

52. I, however, gladly avail myself of the opportunity afforded me of again bringing prominently to notice the very cordial feelings entertained by the Maharaj Rana towards the British Government. His Highness has, I regret to state, suffered much of late from ill health, and though better, continues weak. He proposes on the close of the rains to make a pilgrimage to Nathdwarra.

The new Jail.

53. The new Jail buildings are rapidly approaching completion. Intramural labour introduced last year is now fairly established, and the majority of the prisoners are employed in the manufacture of rugs, carpets, table-cloths, tape, and paper. The work turned out is excellent. The remainder of the inmates are utilized in enclosing an adjoining plot of ground intended for a garden and metalling a road. The Chief evinces the greatest interest in the institution, which does great credit to the Superintendent, Mr. Orr.

Capture of a Bheel outlaw.

54. Towards the close of the year a notorious Bheel outlaw, by name Pirthia, was captured through the instrumentality of some persons of his own race, who after making him intoxicated bound and brought him in. Some three years ago he was the terror of the districts bordering the range of hills which divide Jhallawar from Kotah, but of late had been little heard of.

SHAHPOORA.

Appointment of an official to supervise affairs.

55. Continued mismanagement during the year rendered it necessary in the interests of the young Chief and his people to afford to this petty State the benefit of the services of an old Government official, Moonshee Salik Ram.

Measures for the better administration of the State.

56. As the age of the Raja precluded the possibility of a lengthened supervision, endeavours were principally directed towards supplying the State with some regular system of Government and grappling with serious abuses. The requirements of each department, both in regard to establishment and expenditure, were carefully enquired into and fixed. The annual receipts were estimated at Chittoree Rupees 1,70,000, and the disbursements (including Rupees 42,700 in payment of debts) at Rupees 1,33,000, thus leaving a balance of Rupees 37,000 in average

years for the improvement of the country and the liquidation of the liabilities.

As yet it is too early to speak of results, but no effort is being spared to make the best use of the time. The necessary preliminaries for giving the Zemindars a five years' lease of their own villages are now in progress. Enquiries are being instituted into the debts and customs, the object being to ascertain the extent of the former, which it is feared will not be under three lakhs, and to relieve the State of the ruinous interest charged thereon; and in the case of the latter, to establish one uniform scale of duties payable on the border in place of the undefined dues now levied at every few miles. The earthen embankments for retaining the rainfall are being repaired. Owing to the great depth at which water is met with, cultivation is almost entirely dependent on the tanks thus formed, but the neglect of years has allowed the majority to become dilapidated. At the little capital a Hindoo School, the first of its kind, has been opened and is already well attended, and a building has been prepared for the reception of the dispensary about to be established. Lastly, every endeavour is being made to fit the young Raja for the responsible position he will so soon occupy. His studies are carried on daily at fixed hours under a master kindly sent me by Mr. Goulding, the Principal of the Ajmere College. He is associated as far as practicable in the administration, is present when business is transacted, and is invited to state his opinion. Though backward, he is intelligent, manly, and fond of field sports. During the lengthened visits I have had to make during the year to Shahpoora, he has seldom allowed a day to pass without joining me or the officers who have accompanied me in our rides and excursions.

The Raja's visit to Oodeypoor.

57. In October the young Chief proceeded in his capacity of a feudatory of Meywar to Oodeypoor to attend the Maharana at the Dussera. He was present at that Chief's investiture with the Star of India, and subsequently received the "tulwar bandhaee," the final mark of recognition, at His Highness' hands. Although every effort was made to restrict the expenses of this trip, and the retinue was reduced to 300 men of all ranks, the cost exceeded Rupees 13,600.

The Harvests.

58. Owing to the failure of the later rains, the rain crop was very poor. The spring harvest was, however, a fair one.

The Meena Districts.

59. No instance of serious crime has been reported during the year in these districts. In the Meywar portion of the tract a ten years' lease of the villages has lately been given to the cultivators, the rental having, I am assured, been fixed with a due regard to the impoverished condition in which the country has been left by the famine. If this is the case, the measure will be beneficial alike to the Durbar and the people, as the former system of "Koont," or realization of the Raj dues by a conjectural estimate of the standing crop, was open to abuse from whichever side considered.

HARAOTEE AGENCY REPORT.

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60. The following Tabular Statement exhibits the work performed by the Haraote International Court during the official year under review:—

The Haraote International Court.
DRAFT AND AGAINST WHAT STATE.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION AWARDED FOR PROPERTY PLUNDERED AND FOR PERSONS AGUILTED.	
130	Number of cases on file of preceding year.
43,000 12 0	Number of cases instituted.
1,622 16 4	Estimated value of property plundered.
1,224 3 6	Jeffpoor.
2,031 13 11	Megwari.
6,598 1 2	Kothah.
706 14 6	Tonk.
358 6 2	Jhalarawat.
204 11 7	Shahpoora.
12,365 1 1	Total amount paid.
2	Number of people killed.
3	Number of people wounded.
27	Number of people convicted.
31	Number of persons acquitted.
6	Number of cases transferred.
4	Court. Number of cases antecedently adjusted out of
65 0 0	Boudde.
60 0 0	Kothah.
119	Number of cases disposed of.
32	Number of cases on file at the close of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Haraote International Court.

Recovery of Compensatory awards.

61. All the States, with the exception of Kotah, have discharged the awards given against them during the year 1871.

Transit of Government Mails.

62. No instance of mail robbery has occurred during the year in any of the States connected with the Agency.

Kidnapping female children.

63. Nor has any case of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes, a practice to which special attention was lately directed, come to light.

Inspection of Shahpoora and British Border Line.

64. The Shahpoora and British border line has, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India recently issued, been inspected by a Shahpoora official and the Sudder Canoongoe of Ajmere. The boundary pillars were reported to be in good order.

The Dispensaries.

65. The dispensaries in Haraotee and Tonk have worked successfully and given satisfaction.

TONK REPORT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TONK STATE BY ITS MINISTER FOR THE YEAR 1871-72.

The Administration.

THE following changes have been made during the year in the Administration.

2. The Appeal Court was done away with, it being found that an intermediate appellate Court was not required, and that the revenue work entrusted to it demand the undivided time and attention of a separate Court.

3. Appeals, therefore, from the Criminal and Civil Courts now lie direct to the "Khas Mahakma," or Court presided over by His Highness the Nawab. This Court has disposed of 420 cases of the 460 instituted during the 12 months under review.

4. A separate Revenue Court has been established. In the three months it has been in existence, it has disposed of 112 cases out of 130 filed.

5. The Criminal Court was not in a satisfactory state. This arose principally from the continued illness of the Sahibzada, Wuzeer Mahomed Khan, who presided over it. An officer specially selected for his fitness was consequently associated in the duties under the title of Moonserim. The work has since progressed favourably. Towards the close of the year the Sahibzada died. His son has been appointed in his place.

6. The work performed by the Criminal and Civil Courts during the year was as follows :—

Court.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.
Criminal	64	925	989	918	71
Civil	367	1,310	1,677	1,354	323

7. The following is a Return of the more grave offence perpetrated :—

Dacoitee and highway robbery	...	...	26
Thuggee ...	...	...	1
Poisoning	...	...	6
Murder ...	...	...	14
Incendiary ...	...	...	2
Sale of human beings...	...	...	4
Rape ...	...	...	1

8. No written rules existed for the guidance of the Courts, their proceedings being conducted in accordance with custom. During the year rules for the guidance of all have been drawn up and promulgated, and work is now carried in accordance therewith. Rules have also been drawn up to regulate and define the duties of the several executive officers.

9. Among the reforms instituted has been the withdrawal of the independent judicial authority previously exercised by members of the Nawab's family, and which in many instances led to complications. They must now in like manner with other subjects of the State apply to the Courts for relief.

The School.

10. The Raj School has not progressed satisfactorily, and the average daily attendance has sunk to 99 scholars. This is due to the want of a good head teacher to supervise the whole establishment. One has now been obtained by the Political Agent through the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces.

The Dispensary.

11. The dispensary has worked successfully and given satisfaction. 9,763 sick were treated during the year. Of these 6,811 were cured, 2,836 left prior to discharge, 32 died, and 84 are still under treatment. 2,358 persons were vaccinated; of these cases 1,611 were successful. The expense of these operations during the year was Rupees 2,502.

The Jeypoor and Tonk Road.

12. The Jeypoor and Tonk road is being pushed on with. The line was early laid down by Captain Jacob, Executive Engineer, Jeypoor, to whom the State is deeply indebted for his superintendence of the work. A grant of Rupees 10,500 was sanctioned for expenditure on it during the year, and it is hoped that the earthwork will be finished before the rains.

The birth of an heir to His Highness the Nawab.

13. On the 17th October 1871 a son and heir was born to His Highness the Nawab. The event was made the occasion of much rejoicing and festivity. The young Prince has been named Mahomed Yunnoos Ali Khan.

The illness of the Prince of Wales.

14. The serious illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales caused the Nawab the deepest anxiety. Special prayers were offered up and alms distributed, and the news of His Royal Highness' recovery came like the rain on the parched garden of the heart giving fresh life to the flowers of pleasure and happiness.

Lord Mayo's death.

15. The death of the Earl of Mayo was an event deeply mourned by the Nawab, for apart from so terrible a calamity as the assassination

of Her Majesty's Representative, and so great and good a man, the interest displayed by His Lordship in Native States made the loss specially theirs. The fact that the deed was committed by a Mahomedan added to the Nawab's sorrow.

The Finances.

16. The anticipations formed of the Fuslee year 1278, corresponding with A.D. 1870-71, given in paragraph 9 of the last year's Report, were correct. The year closed with a deficit of Rupees 48,093, or including what had been deducted with a view to incorporation in the scheme for the liquidation of the State debts, to Rupees 88,593. As explained, this deficit had been incurred in Fuslee 1277, the exceptional nature of the year upsetting all calculations.

17. The following Table exhibits the income and expenditure of the Fuslee year 1279 (A.D. 1871-72) now closing as based on 11 months' receipts and disbursements :—

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Ordinary.</i>			<i>Ordinary.</i>		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	... 8,76,992		Army and Police	... 2,24,855	
Other receipts	... 1,52,758	10,29,751	Allowances to members of family	... 1,95,162	
			Establishments	... 1,79,467	
			Nawab's allowance	... 24,00	
			Ex-Nawab's allowance	... 1,16,806	
			State expenditure	... 1,82,480	
			Expenses connected with Nawab's tour	... 7,952	9,30,723
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Preceding year's arrears	3,348		Deficit of preceding year	1,05,629	
Nuzzerana	... 49,717	53,065	Ceremonies consequent on the birth of an heir to His Highness	... 13,816	
			Balance due on account of Viceregal Durbar	... 12,226	
Total	... 10,82,816		Debt liquidated	... 1,69,377	3,01,079
Deficit	... 1,48,986				
		12,31,802	Total	... 12,31,802	

In other words, the deficit has increased from Rupees 88,593 to Rupees 1,48,986. The latter sum, however, includes the pay of establishments for the three last months of the year which are liquidated in the following year. The expenditure was high in consequence of certain exceptional calls, and the Nawab is engaged in arranging for large reductions.

Debts.

18. The settlement made by Captain J. Blair for the liquidation of the more pressing liabilities by annual instalments has been maintained. Including other miscellaneous obligations discharged, debts and interest to the amount of Rupees 1,69,377 have been paid during the year.

19. A further application is now under preparation for submission to the Government of India to assist the State in obtaining a loan by the grant of its guarantee.

The Customs.

20. The loss in custom receipts reported last year as the result of the new arrangements at Sambhur, and the establishment of opium scales at Oodeypoor, must now be considered a permanent one. What little receipts were obtained in that year have ceased, and the annual loss to the Durbar is Rupees 20,000.

The Pergunnahs.

21. The different pergannahs of the State will now be referred to.

Tonk and Allyghur.

22. Owing to unseasonable rains both the harvests in the Tonk Pergannah were under the average. The harvests in Allyghur were, however, good.

23. The salt trade which the capital boasted has entirely disappeared owing to the arrangements consequent on the transfer of the Sambhur Lake to the British Government. The new Customs arrangements instituted in Jeypoor have also affected the trade of Tonk. Formerly small duties were levied at various places throughout that State. These have now been lumped into one charge payable on the border, a measure which, though most beneficial in all other respects, is injurious to Tonk. The Tonk Pergannah is as it were an island situated within Jeypoor, the territory of that State encircling it on all sides. The trade of Tonk lay in its being a central mart which supplied neighbouring countries, importing from one side, exporting to the other. Export was principally to Haraotee, and the capital being situated on the southern extremity of Jeypoor only a light duty had, under former arrangements, to be paid in crossing the narrow strip of that State which lay between. Now full duty has to be paid to Jeypoor on all goods exported as well as imported. Further, cotton and other local products were formerly brought into Tonk for sale from the surrounding villages and districts of Jeypoor, only a small sum being paid for crossing the border. Now full export duty is levied. It is hoped that Jeypoor will consent to modify these arrangements as far as the Tonk Pergannah is concerned, it being equally interested in maintaining the trade of Tonk.

Chupra.

24. In March the Nawab proceeded to Seronge taking Chupra on his way. His Highness remained in the pergannah 25 days enquiring minutely into the condition of affairs, and endeavoring to place the Administration on a satisfactory footing.

25. Several of the miscellaneous and village charges payable by the cultivators were either reduced or remitted, while with a view to the increase of cultivation a proclamation was issued notifying that all dues would be remitted for five years on new land brought under cultivation, and that at the end of that period the land would be assessed at 25 per cent. lower than the rate obtaining in the district. Similar inducements were offered to those digging wells. Ninety-five new wells were in consequence commenced ere the Nawab left, 60 of which have been completed. Three new villages have also been established by Zemindars from adjoining States. The custom in force of the State guaranteeing the advances of grain made by the Sahookars to the cultivators for seed has been abolished. The Sahookars have been informed they will receive all just assistance from the State in recovering such advances.

26. The crops of the year were below the average.

27. With a view to the development of the trade of the town of Chupra considerable reductions were made in the customs tariff, and immunities offered to encourage firms of other places to open branches. Several have in consequence established shops, and a trade is springing up in piece-goods, groceries, &c. The residents have also been encouraged to complete and occupy the bazar commenced in the reign of the Ex-Nawab.

Seronge.

28. The Nawab reached Seronge in April. The condition of this pergunnah occupied His Highness' undivided attention for 40 days.

29. The 12 years' settlement had just expired, and the Amil had been directed to collect all necessary data for concluding a new one. Excluding jaghires and hamlets, there are 301 khalsa villages in the Pergunnah, but of these the leases of 69 had still a further period to run. Of the remaining 232 villages, 217 were leased to the Zemindars themselves for a period of eight years on an increased rental of Rupees 10,887 per annum, while 15 were retained under kham management, in consequence of the cultivators declaring themselves losers by the former assessment. The enhancement was fixed with the consent of the Zemindars themselves, and was effected with the heads of villages instead of, as formerly, with Sahookars, an arrangement which gave general satisfaction.

30. With a view to the better administration of the pergunnah, which extends to a distance of about 20 coss, the area was divided into five charges, over each of which a Zillahdar with limited powers was appointed subordinate to the Amil. Rules were also prepared for the general guidance of the latter officer.

31. To encourage the extension of cultivation a proclamation was issued intimating that in the event of a new well being dug the dues on the crops irrigated therefrom would be remitted for five years, at the end of which the land would be granted on a reduced tenure. Similarly it was notified that the Raj would forego all its rights for 10 years on jungle land reclaimed.

32. The custom in force in this pergunnah, under which the Zemindars levied a due known as "khoont" on traders, greatly shackled and stifled trade. It was accordingly abolished, and a notification to that effect issued.

33. The rain crop, owing to the scanty rainfall, was a very poor one, and the spring crop only yielded an outturn of 25 per cent., the seed sown being merely recovered.

PIRAWA.

34. The harvests in this pergannah were good. The opium, however, gave a diminished yield.

35. Notwithstanding the orders issued by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in November 1870 directing the re-establishment of the Tonk Customs Post at Kotree in Maharaja Holkar's districts, the Indore authorities have up to date refused to allow of its being re-opened, on the ground that they have not received the necessary permission from the Durbar.

NIMBAHERA.

36. The harvests of the year were very poor. The opium crop was, however, a good one.

37. The Durbar continues to take special action in regard to the Moghees. The arrangements established by the late Captain J. Blair are still maintained. There have been fewer complaints during the year. Two serious cases occurred, in one of which three Tonk and four Meywar people were killed, and in the other three Tonk men. A Census of the males of the Mogheea clan in the district was made during the year. The result was

Men.	Boys under 12.	Total.
186	46	232

38. With a view to the better administration of this part of the country, the Durbar has agreed to the rectification of the Nimbahera border, but on the stipulation that no Nimbahera land shall be exchanged for Meywar, Neemuch or Jawud land without the express consent of the Durbar.

39. The rules issued by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, for the supply and relief of carriage in Nimbahera to meet the evils complained of in paragraph 35 of last year's Report have not, the Durbar regrets to state, been acted up to in their integrity.

E A S T E R N S T A T E S .

D H O L E P O O R .

THE Dholepoor financial year commences in June. A Return, marked A. D., has been submitted by the Minister, showing the income and expenditure of the State from the 6th of June 1871 to the end of January 1872. During this period the amount of income from all sources was, including Rupees 58,524-13-3, the balance of the previous year, Rupees 5,63,227-9-0. The expenditure for the same period was Rupees 5,57,664-4-0, which left a balance of a little more than Rupees 5,000 in the Treasury.

2. The amount of debt now due by the Durbar, according to a Statement furnished to me by the Dewan, is Rupees 2,56,709-14-9. Of this sum, nearly two lakhs is a loan from the Puttiala State, which, I believe, does not bear interest, and the balance is due to bankers and others. Upwards of Rupees 23,000 have been paid on account of debts during the eight months now under review, and I am told that the Durbar hopes to clear off the balance, with the exception of the sum due to the Puttiala State, this year.

3. A Statement, marked B. D., is annexed, showing the working of the various Courts from the 1st of June 1871 to the end of March 1872.

4. The number of offenders is put down at 1,011, of whom 298 only were awarded punishments of various kinds; 537 were released (after trial, I conclude); 17 remained under trial (7 in custody and 10 on security); 149 were at large and 10 surrendered to other districts.

5. I inspected the building; which has lately been set apart for a Jail in the early part of last month. It is large and commodious; the site is, I fancy, a healthy one, and, when all the alterations are completed, there will be ample accommodation for the number of prisoners usually confined in the Dholepoor Jail.

6. I also visited the school established in the town by His Highness the Rana. I found a considerable number of scholars, and some of them were learning English; but as yet education has not made much progress in Dholepoor.

7. The season seems to have been a tolerably prosperous one; the autumn or khureef crop is reported to have been good, and the spring or rubbee crop was equal to, if not above, the average.

8. The Rana is anxious to construct irrigation works. The Chumbul borders the district on one side and the Bangunga on the other, and there are several small streams, the waters of which might easily be utilized. When the State is quite clear of debt, I hope His Highness may be induced to carry out his present intention.

9. The dispensary in the town of Dholepoor seems to be appreciated by the inhabitants. At Baree the Minister showed me two large buildings, either of which His Highness the Rana is prepared to set apart for a dispensary. I selected one, and as soon as a qualified Native Doctor can be procured the institution will be opened.

10. Captain Powlett reported fully last year upon the measures adopted by the Durbar for the control of its Goojur subjects inhabiting the wild tract of country called the "Doug." I am told that those measures have met with great success; crime has been considerably reduced, and where cases of cattle-lifting have occurred, those concerned have been brought to justice.

11. There have been no cases of attack on the mail-cart, or, indeed, of heinous crime of any kind, on the trunk road, during the year under report. This is partly due to the arrest and subsequent punishment of a large number of the inhabitants of Dunkassa, a village in the Agra district, bordering on Dholepoor, a notoriously lawless set; and partly owing to the more efficient character of the Police. A second carriage, furnished and horsed by the Durbar, conveying armed men, now always escorts the mail-cart throughout the district. I hope these precautions will be continued, and that I may have to give as favourable a report on this head next year as I am able to furnish now.

12. During the cold season a large number of troops are constantly passing through the district: the encamping-grounds are at Dholepoor and Neemuch. Hardly a detachment passes through that complaints are not made, but particularly by Native troops, camp-followers, &c., of thefts of property, clothes, and the like. No doubt thefts do occur, but I lately ascertained that the Rana has long been in the habit, partly out of good nature and partly from the idea that, if these cases were reported he would get a bad name, of paying compensation at once for all such reported robberies, and I have little doubt the Natives, knowing this custom, take advantage of it and often bring forward false claims. I told the Dewan that this practice should be discontinued in future; that troops on the march were responsible for the protection of their own camps; that it was the duty of the Durbar to take all measures to prevent crime, and to depute (this is always done) an official to accompany detachments of troops marching through the district; but that compensation should not be awarded except on very clear proof of robbery and of its having been committed by Dholepoor subjects.

13. For the last few years a bridge of boats have been placed at the Raj Ghât of the Chumbul: this bridge is under the control of the Executive Engineer at Gwalior. The order was that the income derived from the traffic over this bridge was to be divided, after deducting the cost of expense, between the Durbars of Gwalior and Dholepoor; but the Rana of Dholepoor declines to accept any share of the proceeds, as he considers that the Raj Ghât on both sides belongs to him.

14. When at Dholepoor last month, this bridge was washed or rather blown away by a storm of wind, and for three days the traffic was almost entirely suspended, as the ferry boats are now few in number and in a very dilapidated condition. The bridge itself is put together in, it seemed to me, a not very workmanlike form, wooden anchors and common country ropes being used for keeping it in position: the consequence is that any slight storm renders it useless. I would strongly advocate the substitution of a pontoon bridge, similar to those in use at Agra and Muthra, for the dry season, and pontoon rafts, as recommended

by your Secretary in the Public Works Department, for the rainy season. As the traffic on the Agra and Gwalior road is considerable, I shoudl think even, as a financial scheme, it would not be a losing one ; but the importance of keeping open this road throughout the year, even if it proved a financial loss, ought not, I think, to be lost sight of. At present, if it were found necessary at any time to cross over any considerable number of men in a short time, it could not be done..

15. I have not been back from England sufficiently long, and have not, therefore, seen enough of the working of the State, to be able to pronounce any decision as to the merits or otherwise of the present Minister, Hukeem Abdool Nubbee Khan, late an *employé* of the Puttiala State and a refugee from it, owing to his having fallen under the displeasure of the present Ruler of that country. He seems however, as Captain Powlett remarked last year, to court every publicity, and takes great pains to furnish Statements, showing the working of the Administration during his tenure of office.

16. The Rana's grandson is a sharp, intelligent lad, but he appears to me very delicate. His grandfather is excessively attached to him. I hope he will see (as I think he does) the necessity of bringing him up in a manner suited to the position he will one day, if he lives, have to fill.

17. A Telegraph Office has quite recently been established at Dholepoor, and the Rana's first request was to be allowed to send messages, thanking the Government of India for allowing the Office to be opened.

18. His Highness is, as I have often reported before, a most faithful ally of the British Goyernment, and a truly loyal feudatory of Her Majesty. He spares no pains to show this, and kindness to the large number of travellers, passing through Dholepoor is notorious.

19. I forgot to mention at an early part of this Report that certain enquiries had led to the supposition that valuable minerals were to be found in the rocky portions of the Dholepoor State. The Rana lately entertained a Mr. Von Clare, a German by birth, for the purpose of finding out whether such minerals existed, and to what extent. During my recent stay at Dholepoor this gentleman smelted down some ore out of which he extracted what he declared to be silver; but, as I am no mineralogist, I cannot, on my own responsibility, vouch for the correctness of his statement. At your recommendation, I believe, specimens of all ores found are to be sent to Calcutta for chemical analysis; and, in this way, it will easily be ascertained whether the minerals produced are of sufficient value to make the search after them profitable.

KEROWLIE.

20. I have received from the Kerowlie Durbar a Statement, showing the income and expenditure for the Sumbut year 1927, which commenced on the 14th June 1870, and ended on the 3rd June 1871 : this is annexed and marked C. K. The total income was Rupees 4,50,984-5-3, and the expenditure Rupees 4,49,118-10-0. Out of this sum Rupees 40,000 was paid in part liquidation of the Government loan of two lakhs to the late Maharaja, and Rupees 1,832 on account of other debts.

21. There were two rather heavy items of expenditure during the year under report, *viz.*, nearly Rupees 10,000 on account of the present

Maharaja's accession to the guddee, and about Rupees 14,000 for the funeral expenses of the late Chief's widow.

22. One-half of the Government loan has been paid off, and I am told that a further instalment of Rupees 25,000 is to be sent to me in a few days : this will reduce the debt to Rupees 75,000, not including interest. There is only a further debt of Rupees 15,000 against the State.

23. At the time of Maharaja Muddun Pal's decease in 1869, the total amount of debt was about Rupees 2,60,000, of which Rupees 90,000 now only remains. I think it is very creditable to the Durbar that Rupees 1,70,000 has been liquidated in a period of two and a half years.

24. The present Chief, Maharaja Jeysing Pal, is an intelligent man. He visited me at Bhurtpoor on my return from England in November. I lately spent some days at Kerowlie, and also marched through a portion of the district. I was much pleased with all I saw, and think I may safely affirm that the interests of the State and the people will be carefully looked after by the present Ruler. He seems to do a good deal of the work of the State himself, and his decisions appear to be guided by sound sense, and to give satisfaction.

25. The Maharaja is very anxious to improve the sanitary condition of the Kerowlie city, and placed before me a scheme for draining the town and paving the streets : this will entail an expenditure of about Rupees 10,000. Some of this will be recovered from the wealthier inhabitants, and the balance fall on the Durbar. I think it is a very good trait in the Maharaja's character that he should, so soon after his assumption of power, set on foot measures so likely to conduce to the comfort and health of the people entrusted to his care.

26. He is also engaged in improving the roads leading from Kerowlie to Khoosulghur and to Hindown, both important lines of traffic. He has, too, constructed a serai, or resting place, for travellers at Koorgaon, and altogether seems bent on carrying out as many improvements as he can. He is by no means of an extravagant disposition, and I trust under his fostering care the finances of the State will soon be restored to equilibrium.

27. Thakoor Brikbhan Sing, who so ably guided the helm during the interval between Maharaja Muddun Pal's death and the accession of the present Ruler, is still the nominal Minister ; but he is a very old man now and not able for much work. He is highly respected in the State, and, I think, the Maharaja has considerable confidence in him.

28. The rainfall during the year under report and the outturn of the crops, both autumn and spring, were average, but all cereals at Kerowlie, as elsewhere, are still very dear. During the famine, of course, prices rose enormously, and once prices rise they never seem to have a

tendency to fall again. In the margin *

	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Chittacks.</i>
Bajra ...	... 18	8
Wheat ...	... 13	2
Barley ...	... 21	1
Gram ...	... 17	8
Ghee ...	... 1	9

I give, from a Return I had made out at Kerowlie, the average price, during the year under report, of articles chiefly used for food by the mass ; this shows an increase, within the last few years, in the

price of all these articles of almost one-half.

Jail, Dispensary, School.

29. I inspected these institutions during my stay at Kerowlie. I found the first clean and the prisoners apparently healthy. Of the dispensary I need say nothing here, as Government are kept acquainted with the working of these institutions in a Report specially made by the head of the Medical Department in Rajpootana. I found the school well attended, and some of the pupils doing credit to their instructors. One of the boys begged me to get him sent to the Government College at Agra, and he will enter there, I hope, in the beginning of July.

30. Year by year education is making advances in even the most remote portions of the empire, but, until some general scheme is set on foot for the proper inspection of all these institutions by a qualified officer, I despair of very much improvement. As a rule, the Chiefs themselves and their principal officials are almost illiterate, and until they can recognize the great advantages to be derived from a thoroughly sound system of education, it is almost hopeless to expect that they will give more than a nominal support to the cause.

BHURTPUR.

31. In the margin * I give the Return of rainfall, as kept by Sub-

* January	...	...	...	1.04	Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Dass for the
May	...	...	...	2.64	last year. The fall is above the average.
June	...	...	...	4.89	You will observe that there were upwards
July	...	...	...	11.26	of two and a half inches during May,
August	...	...	...	2.55	and very nearly five inches in June, a most
September	...	...	...	1.22	unusual circumstance, as for several years
December	...	...	...	0.61	past the rainy season has not set in until
Total	...	24.21			quite the end of June, and occasionally
					not until July.

32. The autumn crop of joar and bajra was not good owing, I am told, to a falling-off in the rains during the latter part of August and September, and to a blight which attacked both these cereals, and caused the yield to be very small. The cotton crop, I hear, was a most favourable one, the outturn being considerably above the average, and the quality reported to be good.

33. The rubbee, or spring crop, was excellent throughout the district, and the outturn of the harvest generally was above the average; but in two or three pergunnahs great damage was done by violent hailstorms which took place in the month of January. In the district of Weir I myself saw fields, which a few days before gave every promise of yielding splendid crops, cut to pieces: this extended over a considerable tract of country, and must have caused a great loss to the cultivators.

34. In paragraph 8 of my Report for 1868-69, I stated "that a Committee embodied for the purpose was busily employed in the preparation of statistics with a view to making a revenue settlement for 30 years; but, owing to the very unfavourable season, it was deemed advisable to postpone the settlement, and the whole of the Zemindars very willingly entered into a new agreement to pay for three years longer

the same rent as they had done under the last settlement which was for a period of six years, and which terminated at the close of the Sumbut year 1924."

35. On my return from England, I enquired if anything had been done in the matter of a new settlement, but found that no steps had been taken. Mr. Thomas Heatherly, who for so many years had held with such credit to himself and with such advantage to the State the post of head of the Revenue Department, had, as reported last year, left the Maharaja's service, finding himself unable to satisfactorily continue his duties here owing to the jealousy of the other officials, and obtained employment in the same position at Ulwur. He has been succeeded by a man who held a Tehseeldarship in our own provinces, but who, from what I can learn, is scarcely fitted for the supervision of revenue matters in such a large district as Bhurtpoor.

36. As the period for which the former settlement was extended had expired, I pointed out to the Maharaja the advisability of arranging for a new one, and he tells me he has appointed a Committee for the purpose who have, I believe, already commenced work. The settlement need not be a difficult matter, as there are ample statistics for the past 17 years to be guided by, but a thorough knowledge of the work and the district is indispensable in those employed in the work; and the loss of Mr. Heatherly, who was so well acquainted with the history of almost each village, cannot, at such a time, be estimated.

37. Bhurtpoor, particularly its Revenue Department which is so largely effected by irrigation works, has sustained another serious loss in Pundit Shimbhoonath, whose services to the State during the minority have been frequently brought to notice. He too, found himself placed in the same position as Mr. Heatherly, and, having received an offer from Captain Cadell of employment in Ulwur, on the same pay as he received here, left the Maharaja's service. He has been succeeded by a man, named Jwalla Sahai, who was formerly Private Secretary to the late Raja of Khetree. He may have proved himself a very useful man in that capacity, but he can have no practical knowledge of either engineering or irrigation works: these last require a good deal of supervision in Bhurtpoor and must suffer from want of it. This gentleman would seem to be a man of varied talents, or at all events has the credit in the eyes of the Maharaja's responsible advisers of possessing such, for he has lately been appointed to officiate as Adawluttee (Native Magistrate) of Deeg, in room of Foujdar Buldeo Sing proceeded on leave.

38. I am glad to be able to report that the Maharaja looks well after the roads. The portion of the Agra and Ajmere Road, within the Bhurtpoor Pergunnah, is under the Kotwal of the city, and the remaining portion, with all other metalled roads in the district, under the Tehseeldars, they again being supervised by the officer above mentioned. All are, I believe, in good order, and fresh kunkur is constantly being collected and stored on the road-sides for repair or re-metalling where necessary.

39. I have no information of the working of the Courts during the year under review. I do not think any change has been made amongst the officials since the last Report was submitted. The Maharaja

presides over his own Court, the "Ijlass Khass," when present at Bhurtpoor, and, when absent, the duties devolve, I believe, upon Bukhshee Sanwul Sing, a Googur, whose wife held the post of wet-nurse to the Chief when an infant. This man is almost illiterate, and by no means fit for such a responsible position.

40. It has always been the custom at Bhurtpoor for the infant children (male) of the reigning family to be brought up by Goojurs, and, in consequence, this class, who are elsewhere either looked down upon, hold prominent positions in the State. A very great rivalry exist between them and the Jats, who, although they may claim to call themselves the Bhaibunds (brethren) of the Raj, yet not unfrequently find that they are outstripped in the race for power and position by those who, from their constant attendance upon the person of the Chief from his very infancy, are able to obtain an influence over him which generally lasts throughout life.

41. As a class, these men have always been faithful to their Chiefs, and have not unfrequently, in former troublous times, rendered good service to, and even hazarded their lives for, their masters. But their very position about the Court renders them adepts at intrigue. The ill-feeling which exists between the present Dhalo family and most of the influential Jat gentlemen is notorious, as the former suppose the latter to have been the cause of their removal from their posts during the minority, and now that they find themselves once again all powerful, they would perhaps be more than human if they did not use their influence with the Chief to enable them to pay off old scores. But if this is allowed to go too far, danger will ensue to the Maharaja and to his State.

42. The State Council still exists. Its Members are Bukhshee Gungaram (Goojur), Foujdar Puddum Sing (Goojur), Misr Radharam (Brahmin), and Foujdar Bukhtawur Sing (Brahmin), so that the Jat class, the most influential in point of members in the State, finds no place in the Council, which should by rights be a representative assembly. This Court ought to be of the greatest assistance to the Maharaja if properly worked ; but, with the exception of Bukhshee Gungaram, who, I believe, rarely attends, none of the others have much knowledge of, and most of them no taste for, office work.

43. Dewan Lulta Pershad is the Magistrate of the district, comprising the southern portion of Bhurtpoor, and Foujdar Bildeo Sing for that of Deeg, or the northern portion, in which is situated Mewat, so called from the population being composed chiefly of Meos. Both these gentlemen were Members of the Regency Council during the minority, and are unfortunately neither of them in favour with the Maharaja, who, on the plea of its being injudicious to allow Magistrates, whose decisions as such were liable to appeal to the State Council, seats in that Council, removed them from it soon after my departure for England.

44. The former, I hear, has the half of his salary (Rupees 500 per mensem) deducted on account of monies said to have been owing to the State by his father long since dead, and who was appointed by the late Sir Henry Lawrence to the position now held by his son. This man, Dewan Bholanath, was once the late Maharaja's trusted Councillor ; but, as is so often the case in Native Courts, where intrigue takes the place of justice, he was hurled from his high position and placed in confinement.

After the death of the late Maharaja, Sir Henry Lawrence thus found him, enquired into his case, and restored the man to his former honorable position, thus showing, I think, that he at all events did not deem him guilty.

45. The Vakeel has furnished me with a Return, marked D. B., showing the number of prisoners in the Jail. The total is 295, less by 61 than it was the previous year, but showing an increase of 91 on that submitted with my last Report in 1869. There are four more life-prisoners, one more of 14 years, two of 10, six of 7, one of 5 and eight of 4 than in 1869, whilst the rest, comprising more than two-thirds of the increased number, come under the category of those sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and periods below three years.

46. The Jail is frequently visited by Assistant Surgeon Spencer. During the minority the Medical Officer was Superintendent of the Jail, and had charge of all duties connected with it. Soon after my return from England a question arose, which showed that it was not desirable that the Agency Surgeon should continue to perform these duties, and with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General he was directed to confine himself to visiting the sick, to looking into all matters connected with the sanitary condition of the prisoners and to reporting to the Political Agent any circumstances which he might think called for the notice or orders of the Maharaja.

47. Not long since a prisoner in solitary confinement committed suicide, and the Maharaja has now appointed Sub-assistant Surgeon Bholanath Doss Superintendent of the Jail. This is a move in the right direction, as this Officer will look well after the discipline of the prisoners, and will be able to carry out reforms which an ordinary Jailer would not even think of, or, if he did, would be powerless to accomplish. But I consider it very important that Doctor Spencer should still continue to visit the Jail and attend the sick.

48. The last Sumbut year 1927 ended on the 28th of September, and I had hoped to have submitted a return, showing the income and expenditure of the State for that year. Orders were given by the Maharaja for its preparation, but as there seems no likelihood of the document being ready for some time, I will not delay the transmission of this Report on that account. There was a similiar delay last year and Captain Powlett was only able to furnish the return for Sumbut 1925. I have received through the Vakeel the return for Sumbut 1926 (embracing the period from September 21st, 1869, to 9th September 1870), which forms an annexure to this Report and is marked E. B.

49. The ordinary income of the State was Rs. 24,23,794, and the expenditure Rs. 22,27,838, thus leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of Rs. 1,95,956, or close upon two lakhs of Rupees. During the last ten years the income has only twice exceeded that of the year now under report, once in Sumbut 1922, when it was Rs. 24,35,394, and again in Sumbut 1924 when the amount was Rs. 24,86,766.

50. The actual Land Revenue shows an increase over the previous year of Rs. 5,000, whilst in the other items of receipts from pergunnahs which includes balances of former years and sources of income under various headings, there is an increase, in round numbers, of Rs. 35,000.

51. The amount received from Bhurtpore Salt, during the year, is very large, being Rs. 3,43,904, or an increase of Rs. 65,000 over the previous year. Within the last ten years the revenue derived from salt has only once exceeded the above amount.

52. The income from Customs during Sumbut 1926 was Rs. 2,48,206. The average income from the same source for eight years, *viz.*, from Sumbut 1917 to 1924 inclusive, is Rs. 2,06,090 : the present Return, therefore, shows an increase over the average of, in round numbers, Rs. 42,000. I have had no opportunity of ascertaining the accuracy or otherwise of these returns, but I have no reason to doubt their correctness.

53. The expenditure was Rs. 22,27,838, less by five lakhs than that of the previous year and by one lakh than the average of the former nine years.

54. In the Administration and Public Departments there is a decrease of 22,000 over the expenditure of the previous year and of Rs. 16,000 over that of Sumbut 1924.

55. In the "Public Works Department" there is a decrease in expenditure over that of the former year of Rs. 79,000, and over that of Sumbut 1924 of Rs. 45,000.

56. In "Religious and Charitable Grants" the expenditure in Sumbut 1924 was 93,610; in 1925, 125,748, and in the year under report Rs. 95,186. The increase under this head in 1925 was, as I not long since reported, owing to the increased cost of provisions during the famine year, and to the year being one of 13 months.

57. The "Civil List" shows a diminution in expenditure of Rupees 51,000 over that of the previous year, which, as I reported in my No. 227 of 30th April, was an exceptional year; and of Rupees 20,000 over that of Sumbut 1924. Formerly the Agency Establishment was included under this head; as it is now paid by the British Government, the annual expenditure of the State is reduced by upwards of Rupees 20,000.

58. The expense on the "Army" is less by Rs. 76,344 than in the previous year, when 13 months' pay was disbursed, and about Rupees 10,000 more than in Sumbut 1924.

59. A return annexed to this Report, marked F. B., shows the expenditure on the "Commissariat," "Stables," and many other departments of the State, which were formerly erroneously entered under the head of "Communications." It is in these items that the decreased expenditure during the year under report has been most marked, the total of the expenditure on all the different establishments being, as compared with Sumbut 1924, less, in round numbers, by nearly Rupees 68,000, and with Sumbut 1925, Rupees, 1,72,000. The return also shows the increase and decrease of expenditure during the two years 1925 and 1926; the increase was only Rupees 13,935, and the decrease Rupees 1,86,796.

60. The difference between the expenditure for the year for which this Return is submitted and for that of 1924, when my last annual report was sent in, is as follows : In the "Toshakhanna" the expenditure was less in 1926 than in 1924 by Rupees 36,804. In the "Clothing Department" by 23,724; in the "Commissariat" by Rupees 8,000; in the

"Gardens" by Rupees 8,000; in the "Stables" by Rupees 4,000; on "Workshops" it was Rupees 14,202; and on "Palaces" Rupees 2,000 in excess. But the total expenditure of the year now under report, compared with that of Sumbut 1923, shows an increase of, in round numbers, Rupees 22,000.

61. I give in the *margin the expenditure on "Buildings" for the past five years. The average of the first four years is Rupees 1,27,180, which

Rupees.	
* St. 1922	... 97,730
" 1923	... 1,03,910
" 1924	... 1,31,120
" 1925	... 1,72,924
" 1926	... 86,191

62. The only buildings on which money is expended at present is on the

Maharajah's Establishment at Sewur, about four miles from the city, on the Jeypoor road. Here, I believe, for I have not been inside, His Highness is creating extensive buildings and purposes making a regular cantonment of the place. Other important works, such as the School, Hospital, and Jail, have been neglected. The first-named building I found on my return from England in exactly the same condition as I left it, and even now, though I have spoken many times on the subject, I cannot get it completed.

63. Sumbut 1926, for which the present return of income and expenditure has been compiled, commenced in September 1870. It may be called a year of interregnum, for, although in 1869 the Maharaja had been vested with limited powers, it was not until 1871 that he was formally installed.

64. I dare say the return for the last year Sumbut 1927 will show a larger expenditure than the one now under report, but the Maharaja is exceedingly careful of his money and I think we need have little fear of the State, under his management, falling into debt. With good management and an ever-increasing income, as his at present is, he ought to be able to live much within his income, and still spend large sums of money on works of utility.

65. The expenditure compared with what it was during the minority will, in all probability, continue to decrease, for money items, some of them of considerable amounts, such as the Khân Pân (subsistence allowance) to Sirdars of the State, bounty money on account of marriages in their families, which were always paid during the minority, according to the custom prevailing in the life-time of the late Maharaja, can be, and in most instances have been, stopped by the Maharaja, with whom of course such expenditure is optional. But prior to this time neither the Regency Council nor the Political Agent had the authority to put a stop to such disbursements, and I certainly do not think it would have been judicious or politic to have attempted such a course unless it had been found that the state of the finances actually required it.

66. A return showing the number of schools and scholars, marked G. B., is annexed to this Report. There are nine more Hulkabundee Schools than during the previous year, but the number of pupils has decreased from 3,908 to 3,414. There are 57 less in the Bhurtpoor College;

this is, in all probability, owing to the non-completion of the new building. The Tehseelee Schools show a diminution of 224 and the Hulkabundee Schools (though more in number) of 204. I visited several of the schools during my tour in the cold weather and examined the pupils. Some of them are doing real good, and I hope that the present falling-off is only, as I believe it to be, temporary. The Maharaja himself seems desirous of keeping up these institutions and willingly responds to any request of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Doss, who is still the Superintendent of Education, for the opening of new schools in the district. I may add that, referring to former returns, I find that the number of scholars is greater now than it was during the last two years of the minority.

67. The health of the district and city of Bhurtpore was, I believe, good during the year under report. The cleanliness and sanitation of the city are well attended to, but I hear complaints now of a scarcity of water in many of the wells. This is accounted for by those on the spot, who say that, although the fall of rain during the year was above the average, yet at the latter end of the season, when surplus water is utilized for filling tanks from which it percolates into wells, there was not sufficient for the purpose, and, in consequence, there is now a scanty supply in the wells. There is no doubt of the fact, to whatever cause it may be attributable. The moat round the citadel has not been so empty for many years, whilst one of the tanks near the palaces at Deig has completely dried up. And the same is the case with the Mansee Gunga, the sacred bathing place at Goberdhun, which, although in British territory and not properly a subject within the scope of this Report, serves to prove the general drought which is complained of.

68. The Medical institutions of the State continue to work well, but as a separate report is annually submitted to Government on this subject no returns are now sent. In October last, Doctor Harvey, who for five years as Agency Surgeon had superintended all the Medical institutions of the State, with much credit to himself and great advantage to the people, was relieved by Doctor Spence, who is as zealous in the work and as desirous of making these institutions a real blessing to the country as any of his predecessors have been.

69. The Rajpootana (State) Railway is progressing; the embankment between Bhurtpore and Agra is nearly completed, and will, I fancy, be quite so before the monsoon sets in. Small difficulties have occasionally arisen about supply of materials, &c., but I am exceedingly glad to be able to report that no complaints have reached me against any of the people employed by the contractors on the work. Messrs. Glover and Company themselves have issued strict orders, I believe, to their subordinates to be most careful in all their dealings with both the officials and people of the State, and these instructions certainly seem to have been carried out most carefully.

70. The Engineer Officers employed by Government on the State Railway are deserving of the highest praise for the tact and discretion with which they have performed the delicate task which has been entrusted to them. As the pioneers of Railway extension to Rajpootana they have set (as far as my knowledge of them goes) an example which I hope will be followed by all their successors.

71. The Maharaja paid a visit to Delhi whilst the Camp of Exercise was being held there. He received much courteous attention from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for which His Highness was most grateful. He attended all the field days so long as we remained at Delhi and would have been glad to have accompanied the forces into Camp. His Highness takes great interest in all military matters ; his army have to undergo a regular system of drill and parades, and the way in which he has equipped them, particularly some of the Cavalry regiments, is creditable.

72. The Maharaja is rebuilding the city wall and the fortifications (all of mud) connected with it. No repairs were made to the walls during the minority, and they were in consequence a great eye-sore. Only two plans suggest themselves—one to demolish the walls entirely and fill up the ditch round the city with the debris, the other to put them into thorough repair ; and this the Maharaja has adopted and in so doing is only acting as any other Chief in his position would.

BHURPORE. }
The 20th May 1872. }

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpoolana.

A.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Dholepoor

RECEIPTS.

HEADS.	Received in part payment of amounts due for the present year.	Received in part payment of balances.	Total.	Due to others as a deposit.	GRAND TOTAL.
1. Balance of last year...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 59,521 13 3	Rs. a. p. 59,521 13 3	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 59,521 13 3
2. Land revenue ...	4,02,324 7 3	13,251 5 0	4,15,575 12 3	.....	4,15,575 12 3
3. Tribute for Jaghires lands.	11,770 0 0	4,148 12 0	15,918 12 0	.....	15,918 12 0
4. Other items of income.	40,833 2 3	.....	40,833 2 3	.....	40,833 2 3
5. Total ...	4,54,927 0 6	75,024 14 3	5,30,852 7 9	.....	5,30,852 7 9
6. Amount of deposit ...	.....	.....	.....	6,753 0 0	6,753 0 0
7. Loan contracted from Seth Khookee Ram.	.....	.....	.....	18,858 1 0	18,858 1
8. Repayment of loans to servants, &c.	.....	.....	.....	6,763 6 6	6,763 6 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,54,927 0 6	75,024 14 3	5,30,852 7 9	32,375 1 3	5,63,227 0 0

BHURPOOR,
The 20th May 1872. }

D.

State from the 6th June 1871 to the 31st January 1872, total 8 months.

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS.	Amount expended during the present year.	Amount expended last year.	Amount paid on account of the past year's expenses, &c.	Total.	REMARKS.
His Highness' personal establishment or khas <i>g</i> i.	Rs. a. p. 1,65,071 13 9	Rs. a. p. 47,636 10 0	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 2,12,603 7 9	
Army	52,425 1 3	77,417 8 9	.....	1,29,812 10 0	
Administration and Public Departments.	17,271 8 0	25,953 14 6	.....	43,225 6 6	
For rent-free lands ...	3,667 9 3	11,630 0 6	.....	15,297 9 9	
Miscellaneous debts paid.	.....	21,093 12 3	.....	21,093 12 3	
Disbursed from deposit account.	.....	1,391 9 0	.....	1,391 9 0	0
On account of debts for past years.	..... .	.....	1,358 8 3	1,356 8 3	
Paid as an advance to servants, &c.	1,31,918 4 6	.....	.....	1,31,918 4 6	
Grand Total ...	3,70,351 4 0	1,85,023 7 0	1,396 8 3	5,57,661 4 0*	Balance in Treasury, Rupees 5,663 5 0

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpoolana.

B.

STATEMENT showing the amount of work done in the different Courts

DEPARTMENTS.	NUMBER OF CASES.			Number of cases decided.	Balance.	MONEY CLAIMS.			MONIES
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.			Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.	Amount claimed in cases pending.	
1. Criminal ...	39	441	483	435	48	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p.
2. Civil ...	212	58	270	170	100	33,231 5 9	13,709 12 0	10,522 9 9	.....
3. Revenue...	79	52	131	35	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Foreign Office ...	45	521	566	536	30	.....	.....	.....	126 0 0
5. State Council—									
Criminal ...	19	50	69	58	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil ...	64	42	106	32	74	22,287 4 3	4,263 1 0	18,024 3 3	.....
Miscellaneous ...	3	41	44	23	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	86	133	219	113	106	22,287 4 3	4,263 1 0	18,024 3 3	.....
6. Court of His Highness the Rana. ...	147	147	125	22	—	—	—	—	—
7. GRAND TOTAL ...	461	1,355	1,816	1,414	402	55,518 10 0	17,971 13 0	37,546 13 0	1,573 0 0

BHURTPoor,
The 20th May 1872. }

D.*of the Dholepoor State from 1st June 1871 to the end of March 1872.*

RECEIVED.		Number of offenders.	DETAIL SHOWING NUMBER OF CRIMINALS PUNISHED.			NUMBER OF PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL.		Amount of property stolen.	Amount decreed.	Difference.	REMARKS.
Civil.	Total.		Punishment of every kind.	Released.	Total.	In custody.	On security.				
<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>							<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
.....	1,447 0 0	*701	202	468	670	7	0	.....	.....	.....	* 105 men at large.
413 9 3	443 0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	126 0 0	+60	23	26	49	1	2,973 10 0	892 0 0	2,091 10 6		† 10 men surrendered to other districts.
.....	.....	160	73	43	116	..	...	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	
.....	.....	+100	73	43	116	...	...	.....	.....	.....	† 44 men at large.
.....	
413 9 3	2,016 0 3	1,011	298	537	835	7	10	2,973 10 6	892 0 0	2,091 10 6	159 men.

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpoolana.

C. K.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowrie State for Sambat 1927, or from 14th June 1870 to 3rd June 1871.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.			Amount.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Balance of previous year	13,248	12 0	Charitable allowances	...	...	4,240	13 9
Income of Crown lands	3,15,688	12 3	Pensions to widows and others	...	...	2,652	15 9
Tribute paid for Jaghirs lands	22,693	13 9	Balance of pay for last year to Army, Civil	...	...	26,528	14 6
Customs	54,237	3 0	list, Foreign services and other fixed estab-	...	...	2,05,232	7 0
MISCELLANEOUS.			lishment	...	...
From the fair of Keilajee	8,571	6 9	Balance of pay for present year	...	...	35,302	4 0
Civil Court fees	6,190	9 6	Commissioner of	...	...
Fines for absences	693	15 3	Tosahkhan, including purchases of Jewellery,	...	...	21,611	12 3
Sale of stamp papers	2,978	5 0	horses, and other miscellaneous goods	...	...	8,027	10 0
Gardens	348	9 3	Purchase of clothing, &c.	...	...	7,578	0 6
Repayment of advances	1,100	0 6	Public works	...	...	29,561	4 9
Miscellaneous, including balances of last year	10,062	13 0	Money spent on festivals, as usual	...	...
Loans from City bankers	15,370	1 0	Sucession to Guilee of Maharaja, Jey Sing	...	...
			Pal	...	...	9,829	1 9
			Private expenses of Maharaja	...	...	15,607	0 9
			Funeral expenses of the widow of Maharaja	...	...	13,924	6 3
			Muddun Pal	...	...	24,659	12 9
			Advances to cultivators	...	...	40,000	0 0
			Repayment of Government loan	...	...	1,332	2 0
			Ditto of loans from City bankers	...	...
						4,49,118	10 0
			Total	...	...
			Balance in Treasury	...	...
			Grand Total	...	...
						4,50,984	5 3
Grand Total	.....	4,50,984 5 3					

BURDIPUR,
The 20th May 1872.

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

D. B.

Bharpoor Jail Return for Sumbut 1927, or from 10th September 1870
to 28th September 1871.

No.	Terms of Imprisonment.	HINDOOS.					MAHOMEDANS.					Grand Total.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	For Life ...	14	6	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	4	24
2	" 14 years	7	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	" 10 "	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	5
4	" 7 "	10	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	12
5	" 5 "	5	1	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	8
6	" 4 "	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	9
7	" 3 "	30	...	...	...	30	6	...	...	...	6	36
8	" 2 "	30	4	...	...	34	6	...	...	...	6	40
9	" 18 months	2	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	2	5
10	" 12 "	40	4	6	...	50	12	3	...	...	15	65
11	" 9 "	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
12	" 6 "	30	6	4	...	40	8	2	...	...	10	50
13	" 4 "	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	4
14	" 3 "	12	1	3	...	16	4	1	1	...	6	22
15	" 2 "	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
16	" 1 "	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals ...		198	26	14	...	238	48	7	2	...	57	295

BHURPOOR,
20th May 1872.

{ (Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Pol. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

E. B.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhunpoor State for Sumbut 1926, or from 21st September 1869 to
9th September 1870.

RECEIPTS.	Amount,	EXPENDITURE.		Amount,
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Land revenue	14,98,505 13 0	Land revenue	...	1,65,711 7 3
Other items of income from perannas	...	Salt	...	10,812 8 6
Salt	2,08,207 1 3	Customs	...	53,034 11 0
Customs	3,43,901 1 3	Administration and Public Departments	...	85,295 6 9
Administration and Public Departments	2,18,206 11 9	Public Works Department	...	1,01,720 6 6
Public Works Department	19,879 11 3	Miscellaneous	...	85,853 10 3
Hunt	6,772 15 9	Religious and charitable grants	...	65,186 12 9
Birth of the heir apparent	2,774 9 0	Civil list	...	1,65,596 7 9
	5,613 6 0	Army	...	7,43,812 3 3
		Police	...	1,06,376 14 3
		Pensions	...	16,293 10 9
		Stables	...	1,98,451 7 9
		Clothing Establishment	...	65,734 4 3
		Workshops	...	63,256 10 6
		Commissariat	...	37,501 9 0
		Other Durbar Establishments	...	1,13,080 8 0
		Education	...	17,177 3 0
		Medical services	...	14,893 9 0
		Buildings	...	86,101 14 0
		Stationery	...	3,350 5 0
		Foreign services	...	13,852 8 3
		Birth of the heir apparent	...	783 14 3
				Total
				22,27,838 0 3
Total	"	24,23,704 6 3		
Receipts of Dophree Villages	...	Expenditure on the Dophree	...	2,31,250 9 9
Advances to cultivators	2,31,250 0 0	Advances to cultivators	...	25,758 4 6
Locans	60,103 1 3	Loans	...	65,406 2 9
	46,906 6 9			
				Grand Total
				25,49,973 1 3

BHUNPOOR,
The 20th May 1872.

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

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STATEMENT showing the Increase and Decrease of Expenditure under the various heads of "Communications."

No.	Heads,	Expenditure during the Summry Year 1925.	Expenditure during the Summry Year 1920.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	Tosukhana	"	Rs. a. p. 67,072 0 0	Rs. a. p. 63,554 0 3	Rs. a. p. 14,118 0 3	21.2%.
2	Clothing Department	"	67,863 14 0	55,734 4 3	12,131 10 3	17.9%
3	Workshops	"	69,060 8 0	63,286 10 0	.....	.....
4	Palaces	"	9,065 3 6	10,755 1 3	4,217 2 0	.....
5	Commissionariat Establishment	"	82,104 4 3	37,501 0 0	7,659 13 0	.....
6	Classees Establishment	"	6,933 6 0	113 0 0	.....	.....
7	Gardens	"	46,692 8 3	23,533 14 3	44,692 11 3	56.56%
8	Hunting Establishment	"	20,823 8 0	.....	.....	.....
9	Stamp Office	"	809 11 3	10,978 6 0	6,930 0 0	90%
10	Stables	"	2,81,166 8 6	1,096 6 3	17,559 10 0	15.7%
11	Engine Establishment	"	1,96,151 7 9	287 11 0	3,850 3 0	100%
12	Miscellaneous	"	16 0 0	1,711 2 0	87,716 0 0	.....
Total	...	0,38,915 10 3	4,00,054 8 3	13,005 12 9	.....	6 5 3
BURRIPPOOR, The 20th May 1872. } Included under the head of Buildings in Sum. but 1925.						
						(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major, Polt. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.
						1,86,759 14 0

G. B.

Bhurtpoor School Return for Sumbut 1927, or from 10th September 1870 to 28th September 1871.

No.	HEADS.	CASTE.	DEPARTMENTS.				Number of Teachers.	Annual Expenditure.	R.s.	REMARKS.	
			Hindoos.	Muslimmeh.	English.	Persian.					
1	Bhurtpoor College	...	282	56	338	67	18	118	135	18	5,122*
12	Tehsellee Schools	...	639	218	857	...	...	380	477	35	3,601
142	Hulkabundee Schools.	2,080	138	2,218	...	...	...	144	2,074	136	9,828
2	Visitors	....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	2	1 Bhisty. 1 Kahaar.
										598	
157	Grand Total	...	3,001	412	3,413	67	18	642	2,686	191	19,149

BHURTPPOOR,
The 20th May 1872.

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Major,
Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

Annual Report of the Ulwur Political Agency for the year 1871-72.

CHAPTER I.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE STATE.

This being the first Annual Report of the Ulwur Agency since the custom of submitting Annual Reports was introduced, it may not seem out of place if I preface it with a sketch of the previous history of the State.

The founder of the State was Pertab Sing, who held under Jeypoor Founder of the dynasty, Pertab Sing. the sief of Macheri, Rajgurh, and half of Rampoora, "Arhaigaon-ka-thakur," as he is still spoken of by his clansmen, the Narukas. He had risen to considerable favour at the Jeypoor Court, but the Maharaja became jealous Becoming an object of jealousy to his then suzerain, the Maharaja of Jeypoor. of him, when it was observed that there were rings or circles in his eyes, this, according to popular belief, being a mark of royalty, and an attempt having been made on his life, he fled to Bhurtpoor, where he was hospitably received by Jowahir Sing, the Jat Raja. Three or four years later, in A. D. 1768, Jowahir Sing, without obtaining permission from Modhu Sing, the Chief of Jeypoor, marched Bhurtpoor Chief marches through Jeypoor to Poshkur. with his army through the Jeypoor State to the sacred lake of Poshkur, where a junction was made with the army of Marwar. Modhu Sing,

Pertab Sing accompanies. in order to oppose the Jats on their way back to Bhurtpoor, had collected a very large army, composed chiefly of his nobles and their retainers. The armies met at Mawuda, where a desperate conflict ensued, resulting in the total defeat of the Jats, although almost every chieftain of note on the Jeypoor side was slain. Pertab Sing, as mentioned in Tod's History, went over Pertab Sing deserts Bhurtpoor Chief. from the Bhurtpoor to the Jeypoor side on the eve of the battle, to the gaining of which he contributed not a little. The Narukas ascribe the success entirely to the prodigies of valour performed by him. The Maharaja Jeypoor Chief forgives and rewards Pertab Sing. rewarded him by restoring his sief of Macheri, and by conferring on him the title of Rao Raja. Modhu Sing died shortly after this, and being succeeded by a minor, Pertab Sing took advantage of the weak Government which ensued, and placing himself at

Pertab Sing assumes independence. the head of the Naruka clan, assumed independence. He formed an alliance with Nujuff Khan, the General Commanding the Imperial Forces, and through him obtained from the Emperor Shah Allum the title of "Panch-huzari" and various insignia

of rank. Between 1771 and 1776, after wresting several districts from Increases his territory. Jeypoor and losing them again, he succeeded in establishing independent power in Rajgurh, Tehla, Malakherá, Thana Ghazi, Pertabgurh, Luchmungurh and other pergunnahs, and to secure his possession erected forts at all the strong points.

The Bhurtpoor State was at that period overrun by the army from Delhi under Nujjuff Khan, and the garrison of the fort of Ulwur (which then belonged to that State) having been completely cut off and left without pay for more than a year, Pertab Wins Ulwur by bribing garrison. Sing induced it to surrender the Fort to him on condition of his liquidating all arrears of pay.

It was not until after the capture of Ulwur that the other Naruka Nobles acknowledged Pertab Sing as their Sovereign and presented nuzzurs Is recognized a Sovereign by his clan. to him.

During the next seven years he wrested from Bhurtpoor the districts of Bahadurpoor, Dehra, Jhindoli, Bansur, Bahror, Rampoor, &c. These conquests were not made without hard fighting and severe reverses,

Battle of Rosia. notably that at Rosia, six miles from Deeg, where his army was almost

destroyed by his former friend, Nujjuff Khan, with whom he had quarrelled.

Siege of Luchmungurh. Pertab Sing fled to Luchmungurh, where he stood a siege of, it is said, six

months, when, the rainy season coming on, Nujjuff Khan retired. He

Sack of Buswa. endeavoured to make up for his losses by sacking Buswa (a town in Jeypoor

territory near the Ulwur border), which is said to have yielded twenty lakhs of plunder.

This is the last recorded event of his reign, and, as stated in an old chronicle, he maintained "his station by Death of Pertab Sing. siding with the strongest party," until

his death, which occurred in A.D. 1791, fifteen years after the taking of Ulwur, from which date the foundation of the dynasty is counted. He was a gallant soldier and many legends of his chivalrous deeds are still current among the people.

Bukhtawur Sing ascends the throne.

Noteworthy account of his adoption by the late Chief.

He was succeeded by his adopted son, Bukhtawur Sing, a lad of fifteen, and the mode in which the adoption was made is worthy of record.

He is said to have summoned all the principal nobles with their sons and caused them to be shown into a room, on the floor of which toys of all descriptions were laid out, from which the boys were directed to choose which they liked best. Bukhtawur Sing, son of the Thakoor of Thannah, without a moment's hesitation selected a toy sword and shield, and then of his own accord seated himself in the Chief's lap, who at once declared him to be his heir. I believe in the truth of this story as it is current throughout the State, and I have never heard it contradicted.

Bukhtawur Sing followed in his father's footsteps and endeavoured to extend the limits of his State. The local chronicles speak of his obtaining possession of several districts of Bhurtpoor to the East of Bawnl on the north and Kot Poothli on the west, but he was unable to hold them, and Unsuccessful attempts to extend his territories had added nothing to his territory up to 1803, when at the commencement

of the Mahratta war he accepted the protection of the British Government

Accepts British protection.

with whom he entered into an offensive and defensive alliance. His

astute Vakeel, Ahmad Buksh Khan, who afterwards became Nawab of Ferozepoor and Loharoo, joined Lord Lake, to whom he rendered valuable assistance in procuring supplies

Aid given to Lord Lake before Laswari.

for the army, in sending a small force

from Ulwur to co-operate with it, and especially in supplying the information of the movements of the Mahrattas, which led to the victory of Laswari. As a reward for the services rendered on that occasion several

districts, which had been taken from the Mahrattas, were bestowed by the British

Rewarded by grant of territory.

In 1805 some of those districts were exchanged for others which had been

Government on the Chief.

conferred on Bhurtpoor, and resumed

Some districts exchanged with British Government for others.

after the siege of that town. The revenue

of the State was then only seven lakhs and that of the districts ceded amounted to about three lakhs. They, the ceded districts, now

yield double that sum. In 1811

Great increase of revenue thereby.

Bukhtawur Sing, having interfered in

the affairs of Jeypoor, was obliged by the British Government to bind himself not to enter into any negotiations or engagements with other Chiefs.

In the following year he took possession of two Forts belonging to

Seizes two Jeypoor forts.

Jeypoor, and refused to obey the orders

of the Resident of Delhi to give them

up. He collected a large number of his clansmen and others to oppose the force which was sent against him, and it was not until the British

British troops sent to compel him to restore the forts.

force arrived within sight of Ulwur

Penalty imposed upon him.

that he was persuaded by those about

him to agree to surrender the forts and to pay three lakhs of Rupees on account of the expenses of the expedition. The accounts show that the cess which he imposed nominally to raise the indemnity in reality brought double that amount into his coffers. About this time Bukhtawur

Becomes insane.

Sing is said to have become deranged,

being the cruel manner in which he vented his hatred against the Mahomedans. Wherever he caught a fu-

Persecutes the Mahomedans.

keer he is said to have given him the option

of performing a miracle, or of having his nose and ears cut off. It is recorded that on one occasion he sent a pot full of noses and ears to Ahmad Buksh Khan, who had done him such good service, but with whom he had quarrelled. He also caused many Mahomedan tombs and mosques to be desecrated, turning the latter into Hindoo temples.

On his death, in 1815, a dispute arose as to the succession. The Death of Bukhtawur Sing and disputes regarding succession. Rajpoots espoused the cause of Bunnee Sing, an infant of seven years, the nephew of the late Rao Raja, with whom he had lived for some time and was looked upon as an adopted son by

The Rajpoots support a nephew. The clan, although no formal adoption had been made. The "Khawaß chelas" (the hereditary slaves and retainers), and a Mahomedan faction headed by Ahmud Buksh Khan, supported Bulwunt Sing, an illegitimate son of the late Chief then six years of age. Emissaries were sent by both parties to the Resident at Delhi, who sent khilluts to both aspirants, and it was arranged that the nephew should have the title, while the Both parties seek British countenance.

Curious result. Curious result. son exercised the power of the State.

This arrangement, although sanctioned by the British Government, was never really acted upon. The affairs of the State were conducted amidst constant squabbles by Dewans until 1824, when a sanguinary fight took place between the rival factions,

Fight between rival factions.

Bunnee Sing victorious ascends the throne.

Bunnee Sing, who desired Bunnee Sing to settle a jaghire of Rupees 15,000 per annum on Bulwunt Sing, but the young Chief declined to do so and kept his cousin a prisoner for two years, when, after the fall of Bhurtpoor, a

British interference again necessary. force was despatched against him, and Bunnee Sing gladly purchased pardon for his disobedience by making a provision for Bulwunt Sing, partly in

Provision for Bulwunt Sing.

the British Government. Bulwunt Sing died childless in 1845, when his possession reverted to the State.

Bunnee Sing had not succeeded to a peaceable inheritance. An old Conditions of State on Bunnee Sing's accession. chronicle describes his people at that time "as singularly savage and brutal, robbers by profession, never to be reformed or subdued," but the Chief accomplished the difficult task of bringing them into comparative order. The Mewatties were the most numerous as well as the most troublesome of his subjects, and it was not until after the infliction of signal chastisement, by burning their villages and carrying off their cattle that he succeeded in subduing them.

The Government of the State had previously been carried on without system, but with the assistance of System of Government. Umoojan and his two brothers, highly educated, talented, and intriguing Mahomedans of Delhi, whom the Chief took into his service about 1838, great changes were made. The

Changes in revenue system. land revenue had prior to that year been levied in kind, the State claiming half the gross produce, plus a thirteenth of the remainder on account of the expenses of collections. Payments in coin were substituted, and

Civil and Criminal Courts were established, but all the reforms which were introduced brought more into the pockets of the Dewans than into the State Exchequer.

In 1851 enormous peculations were brought to light, no less than twenty lakhs being proved against the Dewans convicted of peculation. Dewans alone. They were imprisoned, but were released on payment of seven lakhs, and it was not long before they regained their former power. The accounts of 1840 show that the large sum of eleven lakhs was realized in that one year by fines imposed upon the officials.

Greatly as the ryots were oppressed during his reign of 42 years, Bunnee Sing's name is cherished with the greatest reverence by the Rajpoots. Bunnee Sing's memory still cherished. Even now, whenever they have any occasion for rejoicing, they exclaim—"the days of Bunnee Sing have returned."

Although by no means a well-educated man himself, he was a great patron of the arts and letters and attracted painters and skilled artizans from various parts of India to his service. He expended large sums of money in the collection of a fine library; for one book alone, a beautifully illuminated copy of the Gulistan, he paid Rupees 50,000.

No tomb has been erected by his son to his memory, but he has left No tomb raised to his memory by his son. many splendid monuments to his name, such as a grand and extensive palace in the city, and a smaller but more beautiful one called the Motee Doongree or Bunnee Bilas, situated at a short distance from the town.

But his greatest work was the large bund built at Silleser, ten miles from Ulwur, which forms a fine lake, Tanks constructed by Bunnee Sing. whose water, brought into Ulwur by a masonry aqueduct, has changed the barren lands which previously surrounded the town into a mass of luxuriant gardens.

Jealous of power, fond of state and ceremony, anxious to be just without sacrificing what he considered Character of Bunnee Sing. his interest at the shrine of justice, at times generous to excess, at others niggardly, kindly dispositioned, but occasionally cruel, he was on the whole an excellent type of a good Native Chief of the past generation. His good deeds are remembered and his bad ones forgotten by the people, though some of the bad were bad enough, the worst being the decapitation of three men in May 1857, who were accused of using the arts of magic against his life.

During the last five years of his life he suffered from paralysis, and Bunnee Sing's long illness advantaged the Dewans. was unable to exert the same control over affairs as previously, and the Dewans in consequence exercised almost uncontrolled power in the State.

Before his death he had an opportunity of proving his loyalty to the British Government. Bed-ridden as he was, he selected the flower of his army and despatched a force consisting of about 800 Infantry, 400 cavalry and four guns to the assistance of the beleaguered garrison at Agra. The cavalry among whom was the "Khass Chowkie," or Chief's personal guard, were all Rajpoots; the remainder principally Mahomedans.

Sends a force to aid the Agra garrison. Battle of Achnera between Ulwur them at Achnera on the road between troops and mutineers. Bhurtpoor and Agra. Deserted by

Their leader and the Mahomedan portion of the force, including the artillery, the Rajpoots suffered a severe defeat, leaving on the field Defeat of Ulwur force. 55 men, among whom were ten Sirdars of note, whose heirs subsequently received khilluts from Government. The old Chief was on the point of death when tidings of the disaster reached Ulwur, but his reason had fled

Bunnee Sing's last order. and he was spared the sorrowful news. The last order he is said to have given in writing, he having lost the use of his tongue, was that a lakh of Rupees should be brought down from the Fort and sent out to his small force.

He died in August 1857, and his son, Sheodan Sing, the present

His death and the accession to power of his son.

Chief, then a youth of 12½ years, at once assumed the Government, or rather

the Dewans did so in his name. They eagerly grasped the opportunity of acquiring power and wealth, and, clever men as they were, they became reckless to a degree. Their

The new Chief's youth the Dewans' opportunity. arrogance and corruption caused their downfall.

They were too shrewd to entangle themselves openly in rebellion,

Treachery of the Dewans.

but Major Impey mentions in one of his reports that he had undoubted proofs

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The young Chief, under their guidance, adopted a Mahomedan

Their evil influence on the boy Chief. style of dress, used Mahomedan oaths, and was said on good authority to be on the point of contracting a "nika" marriage, with a daughter of the family of Dewans, when the Rajpoots, headed by that fine old native gentleman, Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing, having at last lost patience rose, and in the disturbance which ensued the son of one of the Dewans and several of their retainers were killed, and the Dewans themselves made prisoners. The Thakoor did his best to stop bloodshed and sent

Expel the Dewans.

the Dewans beyond the limits of the State under an escort of men on whom he

could rely. This occurred in August 1858, and the Thakoor immediately reported what had taken place to the Agent to the Governor-General, and to Captain Nixon, then Political Agent at Bhurtpoor. The latter

Captain Nixon visits Ulwur.

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Sing and a large number of Rajpoots, who declared their loyalty to

the British Government. On arrival at Ulwur he found the young Chief "a very violent and wilful boy, in an anguish of rage that he is unable to take vengeance upon his own brethren." Captain Nixon acted with great tact and firmness and appointed a Council of Regency to carry on the affairs of the State under the Presidentship of Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing.

Captain Impey appointed Political Agent at Ulwur.

In November 1858, Captain Impey was appointed Political Agent at Ulwur. He found every department in utter confusion, and it required all his ability, firmness, and untiring assiduity, qualities which he fortunately possessed, to put the affairs of the State in order. He had innumerable difficulties to encounter in accomplishing this task, not the least formidable being the constant interference and opposition of the young Chief.

Young Chief conspires to obtain removal of Agent and murder of Lukhdeer Sing.

In March 1859, when barely 14 years of age, the boy entered into a conspiracy, the object of which undoubtedly was to expel the Agency and the Regency Council and to kill Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing, having for this purpose succeeded in inducing the principal officers of the army to swear implicit obedience to his orders. Captain Impey

Discovery of conspiracy and arrest of its leaders.

fortunately received timely warning and arrested the principal persons concerned.

In Bunnee Sing's time Ulwur was looked upon as the model State Government of India deceived as to in Rajpootana, and the Dewans had received a letter from Lord Ellenborough, extolling their management.

They had either thrown a wonderful gloss over the real state of affairs, or there had been a wonderful falling-off, as nothing could exceed the state of disorganization and corruption in which Captain Impey found the Revenue and other Departments. The following is an extract from one of that Officer's Report :—

"Formerly all payments were made by issue of bills on the Tehseels; Captain Impey's picture of affairs thus a regiment had to be paid for the on his taking charge. past six months, all payments being

half-yearly; the aggregate amount was made up by money orders in different districts, on the summer or winter crops as the case might be. The bill was given to a party of the regiment who proceeded to the tehsel on which it was drawn, perhaps 40 miles distant. The Tehseldar then assigned the detachment certain villages, from which the men on their own behalf were to levy the amount due. The smallest sums were thus liquidated. When the village was weak, or the Tehseldar owed it a grudge, the unhappy ryots were plundered, not a cooking pot escaped the rapacity of the hungry troops, often long in arrears and balked of their pay. Again, an individual without favour would wait months at the tehsel to receive his petty wages, generally until he had propitiated the Amlah by a *douceur*. Previous to their ejection, the Mahomedan Ministers had entire control over this department to the exclusion in all its subordinate posts of any but their immediate friends and supporters. From each village a quota was levied

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the British Government. On arrival at Ulwur he found the young Chief "a very violent and wilful boy, in an anguish of rage that he is unable to take vengeance upon his own brethren." Captain Nixon acted with great tact and firmness and appointed a Council of Regency to carry on the affairs of the State under the Presidentship of Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing.

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as nuzzerana for their private benefit over and above the Government dues. A system of plunder and oppression was practised on the unfortunate ryots under the kham system, which added to torture and ill-treatment of the worst nature, made numbers abandon their homes, and caused more and more land to fall out of cultivation. It was not the sum which had come into the Raj coffers which had impoverished their ryots and thinned the population, but it was the last screw to benefit the Dewans and district officials, all of whom, conniving at the mal-practices, considered it only fair to share the spoil."

Captain Impey lost no time in doing away with these abuses, and Captain Impey makes a summary settlement. in making, with the assistance of Mr. Heatherley, the Deputy Collector, a summary settlement of the land revenue for three years.

During the preceding ten years it had averaged Rupees 15,21,083 per annum; for the previous year (1858-59) it was Rupees 13,87,577, and the amount was fixed as noted in the margin for the next three years. This measure was hailed with the greatest delight by the people; many deserted villages were re-inhabited, and thousands of acres of land were brought under cultivation. The new demand was cheerfully paid, and on the expiry of the settlement the people gladly accepted new leases at considerably enhanced rates for a further period

<i>Three years' settlement.</i>	
1859-60	... Rs. 13,83,816
1860-61	... " 14,27,299
1861-62	... " 14,77,160
Total ...	<hr/> 42,88,275
Average ...	<hr/> 14,29,425

of ten years, the average demand Benefit to the ryots of the new settlement.

prior to the establishment of the

Ten years' settlement.

demands fell lighter on the people than the former one, the amount illegally extorted from them by the officials under the former *regime* having been greater than the increase in the Government demand.

This speaks well for Captain Impey's administration, and I regret that space does not permit me to describe all the measures of reform introduced by that officer.

The Council of Regency formed by Captain Nixon, immediately

Failure and abolition of Council formed by Captain Nixon.

New Council formed by Captain Impey.

Which also is abolished.

Again a new Council formed.

after the expulsion of the Mahomedans, did not work well, and was abolished by Captain Impey, who, after the crisis in 1859, managed for a short time without a Council. A new Council, consisting of five Thakoors, was constituted, but in 1860, to borrow Captain, Impey's words, "its corruption had reached such a pitch as to frustrate every hope for even a decent Administration."

A new Council was therefore formed, consisting of Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing as President and Thakoor Mundjee and Pundit Roop Narain as members. This Council carried on its duties in a most satisfactory manner until the Maharao Raja was invested with power on the 14th September 1863.

Captain Impey was at a loss for words when speaking of the services of Lukhdeer Sing and Roop Narain, and to their assistance and support he ascribes his successful management of the Ulwur State. His one failure was in his endeavour to eradicate the evil tendencies of the young Chief. "Every effort by close intercourse, by persuasion, by reproof, by leniency, by strict measures, all failed."

Throughout the period of Young Chief's desire to be revenged on Lukhdeer Sing.

the Narukas. His first act, on He confiscates a village of Lukhdeer Sing's.

in accordance with the expressed desire of the late Chief, on the Thakoor in 1858, when Sheodan Sing was a minor, was resumed. Considering the mode in which Bungrowlee had been conferred the Government of India declined to interfere, but the Chief was warned that any further proceedings against the Thakoor would be viewed with great displeasure by the British Government which entertained a high opinion of the Thakoor's services.

Lukhdeer Sing seeks refuge in Jeypoor. The Thakoor, finding his life in danger, left the State and took up his residence at Jeypoor and Ajmere.

On the 1st June 1864, the death of Meajan "chabooksuwar" or Death (suspected murder) of Chabook-suwar Meajan. horse-breaker, who had fallen under the displeasure of the Rao Raja, occurred at Rajgurh under very suspicious circumstances, but there was no sufficient evidence to bring the murder home to the Chief, who was to be informed that in coming to this decision "the Government of India were not satisfied that Meajan's death had occurred in the manner which his people described."

The Agency, however, was abolished, the Raja being, to quote the words of the despatch, "old enough and clever enough to manage his own country and fully entitled to have complete control in it. His Excellency in Council is by no means sure that he will rule to the satisfaction of the people, but this is no valid reason for interference."

The Maharao Raja jumped to the conclusion that the object of Government in removing the Agency was to give him an opportunity

of going to ruin in his own way, and resolved to prove that he was as capable of governing well as any Chief in India. He is said for the first year to have devoted his whole ability to the affairs of the State, and to have acted the part of a model Ruler, but the task was not congenial to his nature, and he soon gave it up. The Dewans, on their expulsion from Ulwur, had been banished to Benares, but were allowed to Ex-Dewans permitted to reside in return to Delhi on condition of their having no communication with Ulwur. Delhi.

The Maharao Raja, immediately after their return, entrusted them with the real management of the State, and an allowance of upwards of Rupees

4,000 a month was regularly remitted to Delhi for their subsistence. The old system of corruption speedily set in, and almost all the officials who had done good service under Captain Impey were dismissed, and their places given to foreign Mahomedans. Any man who wanted an appointment, or wished to gain a place, had merely to go to Delhi, and pay a sufficient price and his desire was fulfilled.

In 1866, Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing, goaded by the treatment which Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing throws off his allegiance. with his circumstances, and in the belief that his kinsmen would join him, invaded Ulwur with a heterogeneous body of followers. He met with some success at first, but he had miscalculated his chances. Popular feeling was not then ripe for rebellion, and he was quite unsuccessful.

And invades Ulwur.
But is unsuccessful.

The Government of India, although disapproving of his conduct, took into consideration the provocation he had received, and the Raja was induced to promise the continuance of his pension and patrimonial village of Beejwar. The Chief, however, shortly after giving this promise, caused the village to be utterly destroyed, and its lands completely laid waste.

Government of India interceding for Lukhdeer Sing.
The Raja promises to restore his pension and villages.

How the promise was fulfilled.

Matters in Ulwur went on from bad to worse. The balance of twenty and a half lakhs, which was made over to the Chief on his attaining his majority, was squandered, and in order to have means wherewith to carry on his reckless personal expenditure, he reduced the salaries of the officials

Resumption of jaghires, &c. attached to the administrative departments by half, resumed many hereditary holdings and charitable and religious grants, the resumptions amounting to about Rupees 80,000 a year. Several corps of Mahomedans, aggregating above 1,800 men, were raised. These and other unwise measures created general dissatisfaction, which went on increasing until the beginning of 1870, when the Duke of Edinburgh honored the Chief with a visit

Enrolment of Mahomedan troops.
Visit of the Duke of Edinburgh.

and was received with princely hospitality. Under the impression that he had secured the friendship of the son of the Queen of England,

Its curious effect upon the Raja.

and so might act as he liked with impunity, he commenced the work in

February 1870 by disbanding

15 out of the 18 troops of cavalry and the "Khass Chowkee," or personal

Disbursement of Rajpoot Regiments.

Guard. These were composed of Raj-

poots, whose ancestors had assisted in carving out the State, and they considered their appointments to be as hereditary, as the lands which had been bestowed upon others in reward for service, and as sacred as the title of the Chief himself. They were connected with all the principal families in the State, and naturally made common cause with the Jaghire-dars, who, seeing that 181 free holdings had already been confiscated, and no one knowing when his own turn would come, gladly seized the opportunity to raise the standard of revolt.

Their conduct is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the Chief had for years lost no opportunity of showing the contempt which he felt for the Rajpoots, and their religion and customs.

The State was at that time under the political jurisdiction of Captain James Blair, who did all that man could do to bring about a reconciliation between the Chief and the insurgents. A few days after leaving Ulwur that lamented officer's career of brilliant promise was suddenly cut short, his end being accelerated by the anxiety caused by the state of affairs at Ulwur, and by the exertion of dictating, from his bed of sickness, a long and masterly report on the subject of the outbreak.

Having been appointed his successor and having assumed charge of the Eastern States of Rajpootana Agency, I was deputed by the Government of India to mediate between the contending factions, and the events which followed are so recent, and have been so fully related in my Reports, that it would be superfluous to recapitulate them. Suffice it to say that all attempts to effect a reconciliation between the Chief and the

Reconciliation between Chief and Thakoors found impossible.

Thakoors having failed, the State having become bankrupt, and the treasury

empty, anarchy existing in every department, the most powerful portion of the subjects being in revolt with more than half the State in their possession, and finally the Chief having neglected to select a Council, which would command the confidence of the people, a Council of Manage-

ment was (in conformity with the orders of the Government of India) formed of the Native gentlemen, named in the margin, the Political Agent acting as President, and the Raja having a seat at the Board next to the President.

Management of State vested in Political Agent and Council.

Constitution of Council.

Thakoor Lukhdeer Sing.

" Hurdeo Sing.

" Mungul Sing.

" Mahtab Sing.

Pundit Roop Narain.

In carrying out this measure the Chief was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration.

An allowance of Rupees 15,000 a month was fixed for his personal expenditure, and the establishment

Allowance granted to the Maharao Raja.

100 riding horses.

26 carriage horses.

40 camels.

Four Elephants

Ten Ruths, or bullock carriage.

The Rajah refuses acquiescence in arrangements.

within the allowance fixed, and persists in paying out of it the Mahomedans who belonged to the disbanded Body Guard, it is to be anticipated that he will soon be in pecuniary difficulties. He only attended four meetings of the Council, and on the last occasion of his doing so behaved with great rudeness to the Members present. In

Thwarting the Council as far as possible

no opportunity of opposing it, and about May 1871 his conduct became such as to make the peaceable portion of the populace dread the breaking out of a disturbance.

Outbreak in Ulwur Jail.

Members of Chief's party implicated therein.

Raja insults Thakoors.

He intrigues to divide the Thakoor party.

of several Thakoors, with the view of bringing them up under his own eye, and ultimately adopting one of them, his real object being to play one Thakoor off against another, and thus cause discord and dissension among them. He fomented the discontent which existed among some of the petty Thakoors, who had been obliged to give up the lands which they had seized during the disturbances of the previous year, and endeavoured to get up a faction among them.

Affairs become serious.

so serious that the Government

The Political Agent's escort is increased.

orders were received to inform the Chief, "in the plainest and most distinct language," that if any disturbance took place which could be directly or indirectly

traced to his influence, he would be removed to some place where he would not be able to exert a pernicious influence over the affairs of the State.

Conspiracy against the lives of Political Agent and Lukhdheer Sing.

moral doubt that it was against the lives of the Political Agent and Motee Nazir imprisoned.

character, who exercised great and evil influence over the Chief, was at the

entered in the margin allotted to his exclusive use, and he was at the same time informed that he might also make use of all the other elephants, camels, horses, &c., belonging to the State, whenever he required them. His Highness has never acquiesced in this arrangement, and as he has not endeavoured to bring his expenditure

place of assisting the Council in reorganizing the Administration, he lost A serious outbreak occurred in the Jail, the leaders in which had been in favour with the Chief. He openly insulted the Thakoors in a Durbar held at the Agency on the Queen's birthday. He announced his intention of proceeding to Rajghur, and of selecting the sons

In short the aspect of affairs became of India deemed it necessary to increase the escort attached to the Agency, which had been reduced from 250 to 50 men in the previous December, and endeavoured to get up a faction among them.

About this time also a conspiracy came to light, and the evidence taken in the investigation which followed left no

investigation which followed left no

Thakoor Lukdheer Sing. Motee Nazir, a Meena Eunuch, of infamous character, who exercised great and evil influence over the Chief, was at the

bottom of it, and he and some other Meenas concerned were arrested. This and various other measures, coupled with the warning mentioned above, convinced the Chief of the folly of his conduct, and since then affairs have assumed a more peaceful aspect, although His Highness continues as far from being reconciled to the new Administration as ever, Escort again reduced. and disquieting rumours are periodically disseminated. The escort was again reduced to 50 men in November 1871.

Prior to the institution of the Council, I had thoroughly investigated the character and circumstances of the service and other grants of land resumed by the Maharao Raja. Investigation of the Maharao's assumptions of Jaghires grants, &c. Nearly all the cases exhibited the grossest disregard on the part of the Chief for legal and moral right.

Some of the granters held their lands as the representatives of ancient bards, who, of all classes, are most respected in Rajpootana. Some Description of some of the resumed grants. of the deeds of grant were 100 years old, and inscribed on copper plate, a species of instrument made use of only when it is intended to clothe the grant with an extraordinary degree of permanence and security; others were for gallant service performed by followers of Pertab or Bukhtawur Sing, and in no cases had there been any attempt to mitigate the hardship, which the sudden loss of a principal means of livelihood must have entailed on the sufferers.

Majority of resumed grants restored after investigation. These resumptions were for the most part set aside with the sanction of Government, and the grantees restored.

The next step was to consider the claims of the holders of hereditary military appointments, who had been dismissed by the Chief. These were of the same class as the majority of the restored jaghiredars, and generally of the same clan as, or connected by marriage with, the ruling family. Though the Council and popular feeling unanimously demanded the restoration of these appointments to the old families, yet opinions differed much as to individual claims, and to discriminate between claimants in such a manner as to leave no justly founded sense of injury was a difficult and tedious business.

Having conceded so much to justice and the public, and having thereby removed the prominent causes of the discontent and excitement amongst the most influential and impatient section of the community, I felt it was time to check with a strong hand those excesses which had naturally grown out of the insurrection. Wherever there dwelt families, who had in the course of generations lost the local importance, which had at one time been theirs, but which none save themselves wished to see restored, contention or oppression was in full force. The originators of the state of anarchy, which prevailed in these localities for a time, seemed to think that they would be allowed to become independent. They would not pay the regular land revenue which, together with obsolete cesses, they collected on their own behalf, and during the negotiations which followed my

arrival at Ulwur they disregarded alike my authority and the advice of the great Thakoors. It did not, however, prove difficult to bring them to reason when they once saw that the limits of concession and conciliation had been reached. A few fines and sentences of imprisonment were sufficient to secure submission, a result which I attribute in a great measure to the hearty support I received from the Council.

As soon as possible after my arrival I brought to notice a consequence of the Maharao Raja's reckless Heavy indebtedness of the State and extravagance; namely, the indebtedness its cause. of the State. When the Maharao Raja was invested with full authority on attaining his majority in September 1863, the Treasury contained 20½ lakhs of rupees. When he was deprived of power in October 1870, the Treasury was empty, and debts to the amount of 16 lakhs had accumulated. Thus the amount expended in seven years on purposes, either utterly useless or essentially mischievous, exceeded the revenue of the State by 36½ lakhs, that is, by about five and a half lakhs per annum. Of the debts, seven lakhs were due to servants of the State, who were suffering much distress for want of their pay. To relieve this and to liquidate the other debts, the Government lent the Government lends ten lakhs. State ten lakhs at 5 per cent. interest, which, according to a recent arrangement,

is to be paid off at the rate of one lakh in 1871-72, and three lakhs per annum in future years, until the debt has been satisfied. This timely How disposed of. loan enabled us to clear off all arrears

(a work of no little labour, as the troops

had not been paid for 15 months, and their accounts were in great confusion), and to pay off pressing debts and those bearing a high rate of interest. We were thus saved all embarrassment from want of funds, and it became possible to take immediate steps for reorganizing every Reorganization of all the Departments. Department (there was not one that did not require reorganization), and to discharge all useless hangers-on. During his tenure of power, the Chief had increased beyond all bounds the expenditure on the establishments, which ministered to his personal pleasure.

Those establishments (the wrestlers, the "Shikur-khana," the Arrangements with the Maharao regarding establishments, such as Shikurkhana, &c. "Gunejun-khana," or "honorable establishment" to which belonged actors, musicians, nautch girls, *et hoc genus omne*) were paid up to date, and it was left to His Highness to keep up such portion of them as he chose out of his personal allowance. The pay of the "Imtiazees" or courtiers had risen from Rupees 13,000 per annum during the minority to Rupees 42,000, almost all the Hindoos having been removed from the list, and the new appointments being given to Mahomedans of Delhi, friends and relations of the Ex-Dewans. All those who had a shadow of a claim were retained on the list, and the rest were paid up and dismissed.

The administrative reforms which engaged our attention will be dwelt on under the headings of the Administrative reforms. classes to which they belong, and I will

now give some account of the topographical features of the State, of its products, and its inhabitants.

CHAPTER II.

Topography.

The Ulwur State lies between $28^{\circ}13'25''$ and $27^{\circ}14'34''$ North Latitude, and between $77^{\circ}15'35''$ and $76^{\circ}14'10''$ East Longitude. Its configuration is irregular, and the greatest length from north to south about 80 miles, and breadth from east to west about 60 miles, comprising an area of about 3,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by Bhurtpoor and the British district of Goorgaon; on the north by the latter district and by Puttiala and Nabha; on the west by Nabha and Jeypoor; and on the south by Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor.

General features of the State.

2. The eastern portion of the State is open and highly cultivated. To the west of this plain is a mass of hills from 12 to 20 miles in breadth, which run generally in parallel ridges, the highest of them being upwards of 2,200 feet in height. They are a continuation of the Aravelly Range. They are rocky and precipitous, and being intersected at intervals by deep valleys the scenery in some places is very fine.

3. They are covered with grass and jungle, and although they grow no valuable timber they yield much wood for charcoal, of which a large quantity (4,80,000 maunds, or 12,630 tons during the current year) is required for the iron-smelting furnaces.

Mineral Products.

Iron. in large quantities close to the surface.

Copper. Two copper mines have been in operation for a great number of years, and are still at work, but with very doubtful advantage to the State. Silver, lead, and sulphur are also found, but

Silver, lead, and sulphur. in small quantities, and attempts have been made to work them, but without success.

Marble.

5. There is a white marble quarry at Jiri, in the Pertabghur Pernunnah, and at other places red and white sand-stone and slate quarries.

Game.

6. A good many tigers, panthers, sambhur, and nilgai are to be found in the hills, and they have always been strictly preserved. Wild pigs were also preserved by the late Chief, and they multiplied and overrun the plains, and devastated the crops to such an extent that many villages were deserted, and tracts of country laid waste. The restriction against killing them having been removed during the minority; they have been exterminated in the outlying hills, and but few are now to be found even in the larger ranges. The present Chief, who has a Mahomedan hatred of the unclean animal, has allowed them to be killed, while strictly preserving other game.

The plains abound with antelope, to slay one of which was punishable with imprisonment for three years.

arrival at Ulwur they disregarded alike my authority and the advice of the great Thakoors. It did not, however, prove difficult to bring them to reason when they once saw that the limits of concession and conciliation had been reached. A few fines and sentences of imprisonment were sufficient to secure submission, a result which I attribute in a great measure to the hearty support I received from the Council.

As soon as possible after my arrival I brought to notice a consequence of the Maharao Raja's reckless Heavy indebtedness of the State and extravagance; namely, the indebtedness its cause. When the Maharao Raja

was invested with full authority on attaining his majority in September 1863, the Treasury contained $20\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. When he was deprived of power in October 1870, the Treasury was empty, and debts to the amount of 16 lakhs had accumulated. Thus the amount expended in seven years on purposes, either utterly useless or essentially mischievous, exceeded the revenue of the State by $36\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, that is, by about five and a half lakhs per annum. Of the debts, seven lakhs were due to servants of the State, who were suffering much distress for want of their pay. To relieve this and to liquidate the other debts, the Government lent the Government lends ten lakhs.

State ten lakhs at 5 per cent. interest, which, according to a recent arrangement, is to be paid off at the rate of one lakh in 1871-72, and three lakhs per annum in future years, until the debt has been satisfied. This timely How disposed of. loan enabled us to clear off all arrears

(a work of no little labour, as the troops

had not been paid for 15 months, and their accounts were in great confusion), and to pay off pressing debts and those bearing a high rate of interest. We were thus saved all embarrassment from want of funds, and it became possible to take immediate steps for reorganizing every Reorganization of all the Departments. Department (there was not one that did not require reorganization), and to discharge all useless hangers-on. During his tenure of power, the Chief had increased beyond all bounds the expenditure on the establishments, which ministered to his personal pleasure.

Those establishments (the wrestlers, the "Shikur-khana," the Arrangements with the Maharao regarding establishments, such as Shikurkhana, &c. "Gunejun-khana," or "honorable establishment" to which belonged actors, musicians, nautch girls, *et hoc genus omne*) were paid up to date, and it was left to His Highness to keep up such portion of them as he chose out of his personal allowance. The pay of the "Imtiaazees" or courtiers had risen from Rupees 13,000 per annum during the minority to Rupees 42,000, almost all the Hindoos having been removed from the list, and the new appointments being given to Mahomedans of Delhi, friends and relations of the Ex-Dewans. All those who had a shadow of a claim were retained on the list, and the rest were paid up and dismissed.

The administrative reforms which engaged our attention will be dwelt on under the headings of the Administrative reforms. classes to which they belong, and I will

now give some account of the topographical features of the State, of its products, and its inhabitants.

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The plains abound with antelope, to slay one of which was punishable with imprisonment for three years.

Rivers.

7. The Sabhi River flows through the north-western portion of the State, and the only other river of any importance is the Rooparel, which rises in the Ulwur hills, and flows through the Ulwur into the Bhurt-poor State; the division of its waters has always been a cause of contention between the two States. It is too long a case to enter into here, but it is right to mention that the arrangement, which was made with the view of dividing the water equally, has proved a most unfortunate one for Ulwur, as in reality less than one-tenth falls to its share.

During the year under report, only 3,005 acres of fields, besides 564 acres of garden land, were irrigated by its waters (inclusive of the canal which connects the Silleser Lake, one of its sources, with Ulwur.)

Lakes and Tanks.

8. There are no natural lakes of any size in Ulwur, but there are many artificial ones, only two of which, however, have proved successful, namely the Silleser and Deota Lakes.

Bunnee Sing built a number of large masonry embankments, which failed to retain water owing to the porous nature of the soil.

Roads.

9. A great portion of the road between the capital and Rajghur on one side and Tijara on the other was metalled during the minority, but having been utterly neglected ever since it has become impassable and worse than the ordinary cart-tracks. The earthwork for a road to the Bhurt-poor border was thrown up, but it has never been metalled, and is not used for traffic. These are the only attempts which have ever been made at road-making in the Ulwur State.

Agriculture.

10. The principal grain crops of the State are wheat and barley during the cold weather, gram being grown to a less extent, and jowur, mukka, or Indian-corn, and bajra during the rains. Cotton is extensively cultivated, and exported on a considerable scale.

Principal towns and population.

11. The principal towns in the State, with their population, are noted below:—

<i>Principal towns.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Ulwur	52,357
Rajghur	12,070
Tijara	7,382
Govindghur	5,720
Ramghur	5,581
Rampoor	5,381
Bahror	5,213
Narainpoor	4,845
Bahadurpoor	4,515
Kishenghur	4,254
Mojpoor	3,907

<i>Principal towns.</i>		<i>Population.</i>
Luchmunghur ...	...	3,779
Thanaghazi ...	...	3,369
Barod ...	...	3,322
Bansue ...	...	3,263
Katumbar ...	...	2,982

Fiscal Divisions. 17240

12. The State was divided into 21 Tehseels in the late Chief's time; during the minority they were reduced to 17, and recently to 12, so that the average area of each tehsel is now 250 square miles, the revenue about Rupees 1,66,000, and the population 64,883.

Population.

13. A census of the population was taken on the 10th April 1872. Preparations had been made months beforehand, printed forms circulated, and enumerators carefully instructed. At first the proposed measure was looked upon with some apprehension by the people, but the Members of Council and other influential men exerted themselves to make its object generally understood, and in consequence long before the time appointed all fears had been allayed, and small and great gave cordial assistance.

The results, as far as I have been able to test them, have been very successful, and the Administration is under great obligations to Mr. Heatherley, to whom the success is chiefly due.

14. The Tabular Statement in the Appendix* shows the number, principal castes, and distribution of the population throughout the several divisions of the State, and also the number of dwelling and other houses.

* No. II.
The total population is shewn to be 7,78,596, which, calculating the area at 3,000 square miles, gives an average of 259·3 to the square mile, and the number of dwelling-houses being 1,19,266, an average of 6·5 per house.

15. The Returns showing the number of men, women, boys, and girls of each caste have not been completed, but the totals have been made out as shown in the margin, and gives a proportion of 859 females to 1,000 males, which is very little below what I believe to be considered the normal ratio throughout India.

Men ...	...	...	2,59,762
Women ...	...	...	2,40,635
Boys ...	...	...	1,68,961
Girls ...	...	...	1,19,329
	Total	...	7,78,596

	North-West Provinces Census of 1870-71.	U l w u r Census of April 1872.
Men ...	33·7	33·4
Women ...	30·5	30·9
Boys ...	20·1	20·4
Girls ...	16·7	16·3
	100·0	100·0

The percentage under each of the four headings to the total population is so wonderfully similar to that found to exist in the North-Western Provinces during the census of 1870-71, when great care was taken to ensure as nearly as possible perfect correctness, that I think equal accuracy may be claimed for the Ulwur census recently taken.

16. The following Table shows the numbers of cultivators and non-cultivators in the several principal castes :—

	Cultivators.	Non-cultivators.	Total.
<i>Hindoos.</i>			
Brahmins ...	38,615	43,456	82,071
Bunniyahs ...	2,470	43,582	46,052
Aheers ...	42,320	2,651	44,971
Goojurs ...	37,635	5,095	42,730
Meenahs ...	40,641	8,546	49,187
Rajpoots ...	18,250	15,567	33,817
Jats ...	30,288	1,721	32,009
Other Hindoos ...	50,546	2,16,950	2,67,496
TOTAL ...	2,60,765	3,37,568	5,98,333
<i>Mahomedans.</i>			
Meos (Mewatties) ...	94,596	2,265	96,861
Khanzadas ...	6,789	1,701	8,490
Rajpoot Mahomedans ...	3,986	579	4,565
Other Mahomedans ...	10,109	60,200	70,309
TOTAL ...	1,15,480	64,745	1,80,225
Christians ...	.....	38	38
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,76,245	4,02,351	7,78,596

17. Captain Powlett has, at my request, kindly written the following account of the principal tribes inhabiting the State.

Meos.

18. "The Meos are numerically the first race in the State, and the agricultural portion of them is in number considerably more than double any other class of cultivators. The country they occupy is called Mewat and within its confines lies the greater part of the northern half of the State. They are said to consist of 52 clans, but many of these are not to be found in Ulwur. The most numerous of the Ulwur clans are the Naices, the Singals, and the Dulotes. The origin of the Meos is obscure, but they are said to have sprung from a Rajpoot stock. They are now Mahomedans, and it is not clear when their conversion took place. That they were once Hindoos is evident from the fact of their observing certain Hindoo marriage and other customs. Formerly they were notorious for their turbulence and predatory habits, but since their complete subjection by Bukhtawur Sing they have become comparatively well behaved, and though they are much addicted to cattle-lifting they are probably not worse in this respect than most border tribes; amongst themselves they are quarrelsome and violent, and serious affrays are frequent.

Brahmins.

19. "About one-half of the Brahmins are agriculturists. Among the trading portion some such as the Haiwassees still journey, as of old, with their merchandize laden on bullocks, but this class is now small.

Meenas.

20. "The Meenas are well known as gang robbers, and will be spoken of under the head of Police. But the mischievous section of the tribe forms only a small part of it, and is known as "watchmen Meenas" in consequence of their being extensively employed as watchmen to check their thievish brethren. The main body of the caste is agricultural, and in Ulwur it was compelled to sever its social connexion with the "watchmen," who, it has been proved, can likewise under pressure be converted into good agriculturists. The orderly Meenas rank before Goojurs as active tillers of the soil, and the caste generally is not considered a disreputable one. Meenas were the lords of the land in these parts before Rajpoots supplanted them; and for generations they have been the faithful guardians of the State Treasuries, and much employed by the Native Chiefs in other ways.

Goojurs.

21. "The Goojurs of Ulwur are not, as elsewhere, an unmanageable class. Their anxiety in many places to be free from the oppression of local Rajpoot tyrants who formerly exacted vexatious dues and curtailed their liberty has made them good subjects of the State.

Bunnials.

22. "Bunnials, though numerous, are not in Ulwur very wealthy. No first class merchants are anywhere to be found. They are of various castes of which the Agarwalas are the most frequently met with.

Jats.

23. "Jats, here as everywhere else, take the highest rank as agriculturists, or share it with Kuchees alone.

Rajpoots.

24. "It is remarkable that the ruling class should be numerically so insignificant. A considerable part of what Rajpoots there are do not belong to the Naruka or Maharao Raja's clan, but to others connected with the Narukas by marriage, of which the Chohans are the principal, or like the Shekawats to other sections of the great Jeypoor race of which the Naruka is one branch. Such relations are considered less jealous than brother clansmen, and therefore more zealous as servants and more loyal as subjects. Rajpoots hold many villages in rent-free grant, and in such villages they claim the rights and exercise the privileges of proprietors. But Ulwur Chiefs have carefully avoided enlarging the estates of their connexions lest extensive possessions should give a power and influence embarrassing or dangerous to the head of the State. Consequently there are in Ulwur no Thakoors of great wealth and status like those to be found in most Rajpoot States, and what influence is exercised by any is consequently due to personal-

character alone. Of the fiscal villages an inconsiderable number are held by Rajpoots, who are not only looked upon as bad cultivators, when at length compelled by dire necessity to put their hands to the plough, but bad and wasteful managers of villages. The tendency of the State has therefore been to supersede them as heads of villages and to prevent their assuming that office in localities where their former position as petty Chiefs would seem to point them out as the natural heads of the community.

Aheers.

25. "Aheers are good peaceable cultivators, and need no special notice.

Khanzadas.

26. "Though in point of numbers of no account, the Khanzadas are a remarkable class. They claim descent from a Jadu Raja, and therefore to be of the best blood of the lunar race of Rajpoots. Two brothers of this family became Mussulmans in the time of Feeroz Shah about 550 years ago, and having thereby obtained the Imperial favour were established with the title of Nawabs in the country round Jhajjur and Rewaree, and the family is said to have possessed hundreds of villages, in many of which they retained proprietary, after they had lost sovereign, rights. Khanzadas play a prominent part in the history of local struggles in Mewat for centuries past, and it was not till the beginning of this century that they ceased to exercise powers of Government in any part of the present Ulwur territory. They now hold only four or five villages, but they are still a gallant enterprising race and supply many troopers to the British Cavalry, more indeed than any other class in Ulwur.

Mahomedan Rajpoots.

27. "The Mahomedan Rajpoots called Rangars are a section of the community distinct from Khanzadas. They were converted by Imperial decree at a later period, and never seem to have accepted Islamism as heartily as the Khanzadas. While the latter have at times intermarried and allied themselves with Saiuds, Pathans, and other Mussulmen, Rangars, who in Ulwur are chiefly Chohans, one of whom is a Thakoor holding several villages, carefully observe their old Hindoo marriage laws which forbid alliance with members of their own clan or of a non-Rajpoot race, and they have found partners among Rangars of other Rajpoot clans resident in Huriana and elsewhere. They often bear purely Hindoo names and use the affix "Sing," rather than "Khan."

Pathans and Syeds.

28. "Pathans, who preceded the Khanzadas as rulers, and who alone of the former governors of the country have left in the fine tombs, met with almost everywhere, striking memorials of their rule, have ceased to be of any importance either as agriculturists or as a respected class.

29. "Syeds hold a few considerable villages. It is well known that their education and pretensions generally render them an influential class even in a Rajpoot State. Here they are much employed in the service of the Durbar, and in Jeypoor some of the Ulwur Syeds hold high offices."

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

Police and Criminal Justice.

1. During the Maharao Raja's tenure of power, whilst the Ex-Dewans from their homes at Delhi derived great profit from, and exercised great power over the affairs of, the State at Ulwur, the most influential persons were two eunuchs named Motee Nazir and Nishat Ali Khan, and a Brahmin priest called Piarjee.

Motee was a Meena, and both he and Piarjee favoured that marauding tribe, which, in Major Impey's time, had been subjected to strict supervision. The members of it then had to be present at periodical roll-calls, and were not allowed to keep the means of rapid locomotion which facilitated the commission of dacoities. But under the influence of Motee and Piarjee such harassing restrictions soon disappeared and Meenas again possessed swift camels and could come and go unchallenged. Indeed, notorious Meena dacoits, long sought for by Colonel Hervey, were in favour at the palace, for the Maharaja looked to that class to assist him in crushing his brethren.

2. Considering how ineffectual our attempts to control Meenas resident in British territory have hitherto been, we could not have blamed Ulwur severely, had it merely abstained from efforts to suppress them out of sheer hopelessness of success or want of energy. But an accident revealed that the efforts of the British Government to put down crime which affects its territory were not only unsupported, but directly and actively obstructed, by the Ulwur Durbar. To obtain the apprehension of the gang robbers of Ulwur who carry on their depredations in foreign territory, there is a party of the Thuggee and Dacoity Suppression Department stationed on the Ulwur border at Kootpootli, and the co-operation of the Ulwur Durbar has been constantly asked for and promised to Colonel Hervey and his subordinates. But there was never more than a show of giving it, and Captain Powlett, then Assistant Superintendent General, wrote in August 1870—"No Ulwur official dare really aid, nay dare refrain from obstructing, the Dacoity Suppression Department, and those well-disposed have told me confidentially that to help me would perhaps ruin them."

3. One day I was told that an informer who had given intelligence of the whereabouts of certain Ulwur dacoits was imprisoned in the Jail for giving the information. On examining the ticket of the prisoner in question I found that the recorded offence against him was "bringing an English guard" to an Ulwur village. Nor did an examination of the case bring to light any circumstance which could palliate the conduct of the Ulwur authorities, for it appeared that the prisoner had been confined by the direct order of the Foujdar or Magistrate, and it was not pretended that the English Guard had been guilty of any irregularities.

Police.

4. Nothing could possibly be worse than the state of the Police administration. There is no separate body of Police, and the persons

who are attached as such to the thannahs are sepoyes drawn temporarily from the Fort Garrisons and constantly changed. They are mostly lazy opium-drinking Rajpoots, miserably underpaid, and very inefficient.

5. It will necessarily take a considerable time before the establishment can be reorganized, because the appointments of those Rajpoots being hereditary, they cannot be dismissed except for some offence, and they must therefore be utilized.

6. The pay of the men withdrawn from the Forts and placed on any duty has been raised, and our present plan is gradually to pick out the best men and increase their pay to such an extent that to send them back to their Forts will be looked upon as a severe punishment. In this way it is hoped that by degrees a body of good men will be collected.

7. The pay of the Thannadars, which had been reduced by the Chief to Rupees 15 or 20 per mensem, has been raised to Rupees 30, and those who prove themselves deserving will receive a further increase.

8. An efficient Superintendent of Police has been appointed who pays special attention to our most formidable criminal class, the plundering Meenas, who have been again placed under strict rules which aim at restraining the robbers without annoying the large section of the Meena tribe, which is harmless and industrious; 2,306 have to answer frequent roll-calls, and besides them a large number are under surveillance, although excused roll-call as long they are known to cultivate sufficient land for their own subsistence and that of their own families.

9. I hope to do something more than has yet been effected, and shall be prepared to act in concert with the authorities of the neighbouring British districts should further measures against the Meenas there resident be determined on. At present those of Shajehanpoor are very mischievous in the surrounding Ulwur villages.

Criminal.

10. The very unreliable person who acted as Foujdar or Magistrate has been dismissed, and Moonshee Rushk Lall, the best of the old officials, put in his place.

11. The cost of the establishment of the Magistrate's Office amounted to Rupees 618 per mensem, and the Chief reduced it to Rupees 244. This reduction produced the usual result—inefficiency, bribery, and corruption. The office has been re-organized and the salaries of the establishment raised to the former standard.

12. The Statement in the Appendix * shows the amount of crime

* No. III. committed in the State and the working of the Criminal Court for ten months.

2,142 cases were pending when the new *regime* was established, 2,320 were instituted during 10 months, making a total of 4,462; of which 3,440 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,022 undisposed of at the end of the official year (31st August last), and these have almost all been since cleared off the file.

13. The expeditiousness with which cases are now disposed of forms a great contrast to the former usage, when they frequently lingered on for years and years.

14. No regular code of law is in force in the State, but the Courts are guided by the principles, although not confined to the letter, of the Indian Penal Code.

15. The powers of the several Courts, which had never before been defined, have now been laid down as follows:—

1st. *Tehseeldar*.—Up to one month's imprisonment and Rupees 20 fine. Appeals lie to Foujdar's Court.

2nd. *Foujdar*.—Up to one year's imprisonment and Rupees 300 fine. Cases in which heavier punishment is recommended being submitted to the Council. No appeals allowed against sentences under six months' imprisonment or Rupees 30 fine.

3rd. *Council of Management*.—Up to three years' imprisonment and Rupees 500 fine, cases requiring a heavier punishment being submitted to the Political Agent for approval. Appeals lie to the Political Agent's Court against sentences exceeding one year's imprisonment or Rupees 100 fine.

Jail.

16. On the birth of a son and heir in May 1869 the Maharao Raja, Sheodan Sing, made a general clearance of the Jail, and 470 prisoners, guilty of every crime in the Calendar, were let loose in the world.

17. About thirteen months afterwards, when I visited the Jail shortly after my arrival at Ulwur, I found 163 prisoners in it, of whom only 51 had been sentenced.

18. The prisoners had nothing to do besides keeping the place neat and clean, and the laxest discipline prevailed. A small fee to the Jailer enabled a prisoner's friends to hold communication with him. A slightly higher one enabled the prisoner to pay them a visit in person. The Jailer was dismissed, and we had the good fortune to procure a most efficient Manager in Mr. George Heatherly, whose courage and promptitude on the occasion of the prisoners' attack upon me have been brought to notice.

19. Precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of the outbreak which occurred last May, and which, there is good reason to believe, was instigated from without. Before Colonel Keatinge's last visit to Ulwur there was a staircase within the enclosure which would have enabled the prisoners when temporarily in possession of the jail to get on to the terraced roof and to escape. But at Colonel Keatinge's request it was removed, and to this circumstance the complete and speedy suppression of the *emeute* may be attributed.

20. The covered space occupied by the prisoners is now being divided by means of strong iron bars, which do not obstruct ventilation, while they effectually prevent the prisoners from acting together. As the jail enclosure forms a single yard, a separation of the prisoners so complete

as to bar intercourse is not possible without diminishing the healthiness or greatly enlarging the jail, which, from a sanitary point of view, has great merits.

21. A special jail guard was enlisted immediately after the outbreak, a corresponding reduction being made in the strength of the regiments which furnished the former guards.

22. A strict system of discipline was introduced, and it was found necessary to apply the last pretty freely before the prisoners were brought into order. In the eight months between May and December last 129 floggings were inflicted.

23. Hard labour is now enforced, and Mr. Heatherly has introduced various useful and profitable manufactures. Some prisoners have been sent temporarily to the Agra Jail for instruction.

24. A Statement drawn up by Dr. Mullen, who has executive charge of the jail, will be found in the Appendix,* and it contains much

* No. IV.

information in small compass. It will be observed that the productive labour of the prisoners yielded Rupees 2,394-11-10 in eight months, which is very good for a beginning.

25. The scale of diet allowed to the prisoners is entered in the margin. The scale allowed in British jails was offered to the prisoners, but they objected to any change.

Fourteen chittacks bajur (two parts barley and one part gram).

Two chittacks doll, or

Four chittacks vegetables.

A non-sentenced prisoner gets four chittacks less of bajur. During the cold season bajur is substituted for barley.

26. A good jail garden, the success of which is entirely due to Mr. Heatherly, furnishes the means of varying the diet economically.

Civil Courts.

27. Civil justice was no better administered than criminal. But few suitors went to the Court, as they knew that even if they gained their cause, there was very small chance of the decrees ever being executed. The establishment had been reduced from Rupees 400 to Rupees 169 a month, and justice having, as in other departments, come to a stand-still, the department has been reorganized, and we have been fortunate enough to get the services, as Civil Judge, of Moonshee Ramdial, late an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, whom Sir George Couper speaks of as "a model of a Native official."

28. The Tehsildars had only power to try cases under Rupees 5, and their decrees could not be executed until confirmed by the Civil Court. Their powers have now been extended to cases not exceeding in value Rupees 100, and the fact that no less than 3,799 cases were filed in their Courts during ten months shows how justice was kept back from the people before. 2,516 of these cases were settled, and only ten appeals were made against the decisions arrived at.

29. The following Table shows the working of the Civil Courts in ten months of 1871, as compared with the whole of 1870. It will be observed that 3,149 cases were disposed of during the former period

against 575 during the latter, and that the fees realized have risen from Rupees 2,056 to Rupees 7,375 :—

Year.	Court.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Balance.	Disposed of.	Pending at end of year.	Value of suits.	Amount of fees.
1870...	Civil Court, Ulwar	700	521	1,221	.....	1,221	575	646	No return.	2,056
	Ditto	646	614	1,260	393	867	633	234	1,51,801	3,902
1871...	Tehsildars	....	8,799	8,799	295	3,504	2,516	998	53,129	3,333
	Total	616	4,413	5,059	698	4,371	3,149	1,222	2,04,920	7,375

Powers of the Civil Courts.

30. The following powers have been conferred on the several Civil Courts :—

1.—The Tehsildars have power to try cases not exceeding Rupees 100 in value. Appeals lie to the Judge of the Civil Court.

2.—The Judge of the Civil Court has power to try all civil cases whatever their value may amount to. Appeals in cases exceeding Rupees 50 lie to the Council. In cases below that amount there is no appeal.

3.—The Council has power to hear all appeals. Appeals against their decisions in cases exceeding Rupees 100 in value lie to the Political Agent's Court. In cases below that amount there is no appeal.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE.

1. As already mentioned, Major Impey, during the minority, made a land revenue settlement for ten years, and the fact of it having been in the main respected is the sole redeeming feature of the Chief's subsequent management of the State. He had concurred in the settlement, had signed all the leases, and before attaining power had promised to abide by their terms. This check on the State demand has proved an incalculable advantage to the people, indeed it has been the salvation of the State, as is proved by the miserable condition of those villages which from one cause or another were excluded from the settlement, and fell into the hands of persons like the favourite, Motee Nazir.

2. But although the assessments were not enhanced, it became the practise to anticipate the proper period for collecting the revenue by three or four months, when the crops, which should have supplied the means, were barely above ground. No time was lost in removing this

grievance, and now the collections are made in accordance with the terms of the settlement after the harvests. This change, the cultivators admit, is equivalent (on account of the higher interest which they had to pay to the money-lenders) to a remission of from 20 to 25 per cent. on the demand.

3. Another great cause of hardship has been removed. The Chief had reduced the pay of the Tehseel Establishments from Rupees 36,606 to Rupees 15,471 per annum, that of Tehseeldars being reduced to Rupees 30, of Peshkars to 15 and Mutsuddies to 5. Although thus reduced, the appointments were eagerly sought after, and the Ex-Dewans derived a large income from their almost open sale. It was an admitted impossibility for the officials to live on their pay. Extortion and corruption brought them in much more, and a regular system of taking "fuslana" or harvest dues from the people was instituted.

4. The means taken to remedy this evil were a general clearance of the incompetent and untrustworthy Tehseeldars recently appointed; the reduction of the tehseels from 17 to 12; strengthening the establishment of each tehsil; raising the pay of the whole to Rupees 22,308; changing all the officials from one tehsil to another, so that they might have an opportunity of working where their former misdeeds were unknown, and thus giving them a chance of turning over a new leaf. The pay is still far less than it ought to be, but as soon as any official proves his worth his salary is increased.

5. I was fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. T. Heatherly for the office of Collector. He had been of great use to Major Impey in making the three years' settlement, and subsequently held the positions of manager of Khetree and collector of Bhurtpoor. He is a tried and trustworthy official, and I am fortunate in having so efficient a man in this post, which is one of the most important in the State.

6. Most of the judicial suits connected with land are adjudicated in the Collector's Court, from which there is an appeal to the Council and finally to my Court. When Mr. Heatherly assumed charge of the office in November 1870, there were no less than 4,010 cases undisposed of on the file; 5,204 cases were instituted during ten months, making a total of 9,214, of which only 2,050 remained undisposed of on the 31st August 1871, the last day of the Sumbut year. Several gross abuses which had crept into this office have been removed. For the sake of illustration I may mention the manner in which bad debts were realized. A creditor, who had a claim of such long standing, or of such a doubtful nature that he had no chance of getting a decree in his favor from the Civil Court, had only to go to the Revenue office, state the amount of the claim and the individual against whom it was made, frequently a grandson or grandnephew or some more distant relation of the original debtor; no investigation was made, the claim was registered, the State became the creditor, and received as its share one-fourth of the amount which was extorted from the unfortunate man against whom the claim was made. This custom was the cause of an untold amount of oppression.

Income and Expenditure.

7. I now proceed to discuss the income and expenditure of the State, noticing any subjects of interest in the order in which they come in the accounts.

In the Appendix* will be found a statement, containing in detail the

* No. 1. actual receipts and expenditure of the State for the years 1867-68 and 1870-71,

and the budget estimate for the current year 1871-72. I regret that the amounts for 1868-69 and 1869-70, the last two years during which the Chief governed the State, are in such confusion that I have failed to clear them up, and cannot therefore include them in a Comparative Statement. The deficit during these two years was as large as in 1867-68, if not larger, and the Table in the margin shows that it has been suddenly changed into a large surplus. It is necessary to explain that all pay due at the commencement of 1870-71 was treated as arrears, so that only about ten months' expenditure fell within the year. That of twelve months would have amounted to 16 lakhs, so that the actual surplus for the year should be reckoned at Rupees 5,30,853.

8. The receipts during the year amounted to Rupees 21,30,853, the largest income that has ever been collected except in the year 1851, when Bunnee Singh extracted their ill-gotten gains out of the Ex-Dewans.

9. On the other side of the account the expenditure has been reduced from Rupees 24,58,167 to Rupees 16,00,000. This change has been brought about by reducing useless establishments and putting a stop to speculations. The cost of the administrative departments has been increased.

Liquidation of Debt.

10. Out of the surplus of the year under review, Rupees 3,59,330 was devoted to the liquidation of debt and the remainder, Rupees 4,31,691, kept as a working cash balance. Three and a half lakhs of Rupees will be expended in the payment of debts during the current year, by the end of which the State will owe nothing but the amount due to Government.

11. This Report is becoming so voluminous that in the following remarks on the income of the State I will confine myself to those sources of revenue which appear to me most deserving of interest at present, namely, Land Revenue, Customs, Mint and Iron furnaces, and they will be treated of in succession.

Land Revenue.

12. The amount of Land Revenue collected during 1870-71, was Rupees 17,87,639, of which Rupees 39,423 was on account of arrears and

Rupees 17,48,216 on account of current revenue, leaving outstanding at the end of the year only Rupees 6,593, almost the whole of which has since been recovered.

Settlement.

13. The ten years' summary settlement is now expiring, and Captain Powlett, an officer admirably fitted in every way for the task, is engaged in making a regular settlement, which cannot be completed for a long period. Meanwhile it has been determined to enhance by a moderate percentage the assessment of such villages as are known to be much under-assessed, and so to defray the cost of settlement and of extending irrigation.

Customs.

14. A most pernicious system of customs dues has always existed in the State, and attempts have in vain been made to reform it. There were no less than 149 toll bars, at each of which different rates were levied and no one toll cleared another. Some places, on the roads to which many toll bars lay, had to pay heavily, others escaped almost altogether.

15. The collection of the dues had been leased to a contractor for three years (Sumbut 1926, 1927, and 1928, *i.e.* August 1869 to August 1872), at the rate of Rupees 1,35,000 per annum. The Council, shortly after its formation, remitted Rupees 15,000 of this amount in lieu of the export and import duty of two annas a maund on grain, which was abolished.

16. It was necessary, however, to reform the whole system, and after a long and patient inquiry a general average of the rates levied was struck. As no trade statistics existed—it was impossible that they should—we were obliged to work by guess, but we spared no pains to make our estimates correct. We drew up a uniform scale of export and import dues to be paid once for all, a quarter of those rates being levied on purely internal traffic, and it was ordered that a pass or receipt for each payment should be granted by the toll-taker, the counterfoils being submitted monthly to the audit office for compilation. With the exception of the Council and a few men of position and intelligence every one was against the change, the Bunniahhs saying that they preferred things remaining as they were, even if I proposed to reduce the rates from a Rupee to a cowree. The reason of this was that the merchants in Ulwur are generally only agents of large firms whose head-quarters are at Rewarrie, Feroze-poor (Goorgaon) and Bhurtpoor, and as their goods frequently managed to avoid some of the tolls, it was a lottery what the total duty on any consignment would amount to, and they imagined that they gained more by this disorder and confusion than they would by legitimate trading. The sayerdar (contractor of customs dues) was also against the change, and protested that we had struck too low averages, and had not certain events which had happened during the former *regime* given me a hold over him he would not have agreed to any alteration of the terms of the contract. The new rates relieved places like Ulwur, situated near the centre of the State, but they fell heavier than the former ones on places situated close to the frontier, on the way to which frequently only one toll had to be paid.

17. It will be seen from the above statement that considerable difficulties had to be encountered, and it was only the knowledge of the injury to commerce which the old system caused, and the certainty that when once the new system was at work the people would speedily recognize its benefits, that induced us to persevere with the reform.

The anticipated result has been obtained, and no complaints are now heard against the new system which has been at work since the 1st November last.

It has turned out most profitable to the sayerdar as the pass system has rendered it much more difficult than formerly to avoid the tolls, and as the rates have, in some instances, been fixed rather high. During six months the sayerdar has collected Rupees 1,24,124, so he will realize about cent. per cent. profit, but the gain to the State and the people will ultimately be much greater. Detailed trade statistics are now collected, and light has been thrown into a department where all before was darkness. The consequence will be that when the present contract expires we shall be able to make great reductions in the rates and remissions of various kinds without reducing the income which the State derives from this source. The reform was a rough one, being of necessity based on imperfect data, but it is a basis on which to found more real and lasting ones.

Description of goods.	Rate per maund.	Quantity in maunds.	Dues collected.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
Grain ...	0 0 6	5,42,332	13,380
Cleaned cotton ...	0 10 0	38,111	24,135
Uncleaned ditto (Kapas)	0 2 0	1,05,946	13,651
Sugar, 1st sort ...	0 10 0	7,897	2,891
Ditto, 2nd ditto ...	0 8 0	10,724	2,075
Goor ...	0 6 0	45,465	9,152
Rice ...	0 5 0	42,609	7,881
Salt ...	0 4 0	1,03,748	0,975
Piece goods ...	2 per 100	3,41,520	5,346
Miscellaneous ...	.....	pieces.	38,748
Total ...	.....	.....	1,24,214

18. The Table in the margin shows the results of the working of the new system during six months. The detailed statements of imports and exports and of internal traffic, which I would have liked to have submitted with this, are not ready.

Mint.

19. The mint at Rajgurh is not a paying concern and is dying a natural death, but it would not be politic to abolish it, as it is looked upon

Receipts, Rupees 2,867.
Expenditure, Rupees 2,406.
as a mark of sovereignty and independence. So much alloy was put into the rupees coined in 1867, that people have not brought any silver bullion to the mint for the last four years. During the preceding seven years the average number of rupees coined per annum exceeded 1,60,000.

Coinage—Silver Coin.

20. Although the intrinsic value of the "Halee" is about eight annas per cent. less than the Government Rupee, it had a fictitious value in the State. All the Treasury transactions were conducted at the rate of 102 Government to 100 Halee Rupees, and it was left to the option of the cultivators to pay their land revenue in either coin at that rate. In the bazaar the relative value of

the two coins was subject to daily variations. Six lakhs of Government Rupees having been imported in order to liquidate the arrears of pay, the Government Rupee fell to a discount of 5 or 6 per cent., and when the time came for the collection of rents, it was found that the money-dealers had brought up all the Halee Rupees in the hope that the Council, seeing that a great loss would be incurred if Government Rupees were accepted at the old rate, would oblige the ryots to pay in Halees, on the sale of which they, the money-dealers, would gain largely. They were doomed to disappointment. An order was passed that none but Government Rupees at the old rate would be accepted at the coming harvest. This brought down the value of the Halees, and, in September last, another order was passed that payments would in future be made and received at the State Treasuries at par. This had the effect of bringing down the two Rupees to par in the bazaar also, to the great benefit of the community, and to the loss of the Bunniah and Shroffs, who had endeavoured to embarrass the Administration.

Copper coin.

21. All the copper yielded by the mines in the State (1,433 maunds during the past eleven years) is brought to the mint and coined into "tukkas," the State taking one-fourth of the amount as royalty. Those "tukkas" are a heavy clumsy coin, of which 720 go to the maund and their market value fluctuates between 18 and 23 to the Rupee.

22. The several denominations of copper coin under the value of Pice. | Chudam. an anna are entered in the margin, and as Dhela. Dumree. their relative value is always changing, Uddhee. the inconvenience caused to the public may be imagined.

A resolution was accordingly recently passed by the Council that Government copper coins should be introduced into the State and accepted as legal tender, and a large quantity was ordered from the Calcutta mint some time ago, but the indent has not yet been complied with.

Weights and measures.

23. While on the subject of the coinage, it may be convenient to notice here the kindred subject of weights and measures. It has always been the custom for the Durbar to issue new weights throughout the State every three years, charging a profit on their manufacture and a royalty for the stamp impressed on them. Those weights were roughly made of wrought-iron of an irregular shape. Nothing was easier than to cut pieces off them, and they invariably become lighter after being a short time in use. Advantage was taken of the period for the fresh issue falling in the year under review, and about Rupees 10,000 worth of cast-iron weights of the Government standard were procured from the Roorkee workshops and are now in the course of distribution.

Iron furnaces.

24. The manufacture of iron was in former times a great industry in the State, as is testified by the large hillocks of slag which are to be found in all directions, but it has fallen off greatly of late years, the value of the native iron having been greatly lessened by the large quantities imported from Europe.

25. There are now thirty small smelting furnaces at work, which are calculated to turn out 15,000 maunds (395 tons) in a year. They consume 120,000 maunds of charcoal, to make which 480,000 maunds (12,630 tons) of wood are required. This quantity of wood, if sold, would probably realize a larger sum than the profit to the State yielded by the furnaces, namely :—

30 Furnaces at Rs. 200 each per annum	...	...	6,000
License to cut wood at Rs. 1·8 per axe	...	...	2,000
		Total	8,000

A great number of people depend on this industry for their subsistence however, so it would not be right to discourage it.

Expenditure.

26. The first item on the expenditure side of the account is the

	Rs.	Maharao Raja's personal allowance,
Kitchen	12,000	which has been fixed at Rupees 15,000
Khawas, chelas (slaves, do-mestics, &c.)	28,732	a month, or Rupees 1,80,000 a year,
Zenana	10,817	according to the estimate entered in
Horses, camels, elephants, bullocks	32,301	the margin. Most of the items of
Toshakhana Establishment	7,000	expenditure were calculated either at
Miscellaneous Establishments	15,697	what they cost during his father's life-
Pocket money and contingencies	73,453	time or at the sum which he himself
Total	<u>1,80,000</u>	allotted to them in 1868. It was ne-

a portion for the use of the State under the control of the Council, this portion also being at his disposal when required.

27. The allowance is amply sufficient to cover all the Chief's reasonable wants. He does not consider it so, but has not been able to point out any particular item which has been under-estimated, although repeatedly requested to do so.

28. He persists in paying the disbanded men of the "Body Guard" and "Regiment" (the appellation conferred by His Highness on one of the Mahomedan corps) regularly, while the domestic establishment and Toshakhana are kept months in arrear, and it is to be anticipated that he will before long be in financial difficulties.

29. It may be as well to mention here that the whole cost of the Zenanah establishment is not included in the above estimate, as the eldest widow of the late Chief holds land to the value of above Rupees 5,000 a year, and that held by the present Chief's mother yields between Rupees 40,000 and 50,000 a year, while the concubines and female slaves have between 16,000 and 20,000 a year.

30. Grass and fodder are supplied free of charge for the several studs allotted to His Highness, and all gifts to the attendants on the occasion of deaths and marriages (which amount to a large sum) are disbursed from the State Treasury.

31. The next item of expenditure is the Stud. The Ulwur stables have long been famous, and they will not be allowed to deteriorate, although it has been necessary to reduce the number of horses by transferring the most inferior of them to the Cavalry, which was much under-horsed.

Saddle-Horse Stables.

32. The Statement in the margin shows the reduction effected in saddle-horse stables. The number was reduced by 418 in 1870-71. Of these 370 were transferred to the Cavalry, 25 died, the balance being disposed of in various ways. 272 remained in stock at the beginning of the current year. Of these 100 were intended for the exclusive use of the Chief, but he has not yet made a selection, and the remainder for the use

Saddle Horses

	Number of horses.	Decrease during year.	Annual cost. <i>Rs.</i>
Sumbut 1874-1867-8	578	0	1,03,475
Sumbut 1877-1870-1	690	418	74,417 Six months
Sumbut 1879-1871-2	272	6	21,961

of the Administration as well as for that of His Highness.

33. Great reductions have been made in the cost of the feed of the horses. A number of the best used to be allowed in addition to their corn a daily allowance of from 1 to 3 lb sugar, 1 lb or more of ghee, 10 quarts of milk, and a quantity of spices, the enumeration of which would fill several lines. They are now fed more in accordance with the dictates of reason, and are consequently in better condition and health than ever they were before.

Carriage Stables.

34. From the Statement of

Carriage Horses.

	Number of horses.	Decrease during year.	Cost during year. <i>Rs.</i>
Sumbut 1874-1867-8	107	0	18,166
Sumbut 1877-1870-1	101	63	18,493 Six months.
Sumbut 1879-1871-2	101	1 died	7,172

poses whenever required, and four 26 of the horses retained in the Highness' exclusive use, as soon as he chooses to make a selection.

35. The breeding stud is a very interesting establishment, which required more reforms than any other. The mares and foals used always be kept tied up with head and heel ropes. The former were never taken out for exercise, the latter but seldom, and they were never allowed to run about at will. The natural consequence was that the mares were thin in bad condition, and but a small proportion of their foals lived.

Breeding Stud.

Those that grew up had, as was to be expected, a great want of bone and stamina, and, although they were fed in the most extravagant manner (each received in addition to its corn from 10 to 20 quarts of milk, 1lb to 2lbs of sugar, and ghee, spices, &c.), they would not have fetched Rupees 250 in the market when fit for the saddle. They must have cost the State between Rupees 1,000 and 1,500 each by that time.

36. Whenever a mare became unfit for work by reason of unsoundness or old age or for any other cause, she was put into the stud for the purpose of breeding.

37. We lost no time in turning out all the inferior mares, a rational mode of feeding the animals was introduced, and three fine large paddocks have been constructed, in which the mares and young stock roam about all day, and a very great change for the better became apparent. From being lazy lifeless brutes they become full of life and spirits, and the young stock now promise to turn out well.

* No. V.

38. A Statement in the Appendix* shows in detail the results of the working of the establishment since 1867-68, and that in the margin gives a comparative view of the results of the past and present system.

During the past six months the ratio of births to the number of mares has been greater than it ever was before, while the death-rate has been reduced in a still larger proportion. It will be observed that no fewer than 93.75 of the foals died in 1868-69, and that during the last three years of the late *regime* 199 foals were born,

and no less than 142 of the number died. The death-rate during the past half year (20 per cent.) is still very high, but this is attributable to an epidemic among horses which has extended throughout the whole State. I hope to be able to report a more favourable result next year, and that with a third of the number of mares and a great reduction in the cost of the establishment, a greater number and a better description of animals will be turned out than ever before.

39. In remodelling this establishment, I have been greatly assisted by Khawass Sheobuksh, a first-rate man, gifted with great activity and intelligence, who has charge of all the studs and live stock belonging to the State, as well as of the woods and forests. His assistance and zeal in checking useless expenditure and introducing reforms has been invaluable to me.

40. My reason for dwelling at what may be considered too great length on the subject of the Stud is, that I have reason to know the Chief is dissatisfied with the arrangements that have been made, and it is, therefore, incumbent on me to place the real state of the department on record.

YEAR.	Average number of brood mares in the Stud.	Number of foals born in the year.	Number of foals died during the year.	Percentage of births to numbers of mares in Stud.	Percentage of deaths amongst foals of year.
1867-68	204	73	40	35.78	54.90
1868-69	199	64	60	32.16	93.75
1869-70	304	62	42	20.39	67.74
1870-71	238	65	31	27.31	47.69
Half year 1871-72	81	35	7	43.21	20

Elephant and other Establishments.

41. The next items of expenditure are the establishments noted in the margin. No reduction has been made in their numbers, and the reduced expenditure is owing to a portion of those establishments being debited to the Chief's accounts, and to the measures which have been taken to prevent peculation.

*No. on 31st
March 1872.*

Elephants	...	31
Bullocks	...	387
Camels	...	1,200

42. Only 250 out of the 1,200 camels are fit for work, the remainder being females kept for breeding and their offspring which have not reached maturity.

Cattle Farms.

43. The next item is cattle farms, the expenditure on which is estimated at only Rupees 3,000 for the year but, when the extensive grass lands which are retained for their use are taken into account they cost the State a large sum.

44. Those farms, the main purpose of which is to supply bullocks for the use of the various departments, and dairy produce for the Palace and Commissariat Department, have been as badly managed as possible. No supervision was exercised over them. The supply of dairy produce yielded by them was not a tithe of what it ought to have been. Promising young cattle were frequently exchanged for inferior ones, or made away with altogether by the persons in charge.

45. Measures have recently been taken to remodel the whole Establishment. All the best cows are being separated from the others and placed on one farm. A splendid prize bull was purchased last year, and four young bulls have been procured from the Government farm at Hissar. There are about 1,200 head of cattle on the farms, and it is hoped that, in a few years, the results of careful management will be apparent.

46. In remodelling those farms, I have been greatly assisted by Khowas Sheobuksh, whom I have mentioned already, and the Council thoroughly approves of all that has been done.

Administrative Departments.

47. The subject of the expenditure on the administrative establishments has been already noticed. Owing to the reductions which had previously been made, and to the reorganization of the establishments not having been effected until after some months of the year had passed, the ten months' pay disbursed during 1870-71 amounted to only Rupees 92,444. The estimate for the current year is Rupees 1,23,516.

Police.

48. Owing to similar causes the expenditure under the head of Police was only Rupees 7,737 during 1870-71, although it is now estimated to amount to Rupees 14,418 per annum. Under "Police" is included only the pay of the Superintendent and Thannahdars and their Office Establishments.

Army.

49. The next item of expenditure is the army. Constituted as it 1867-68. 1870-71. 1871-72. formerly was, and as it again is, it was not to the liking of the Chief, who not only changed its Government by the establishment of a sort of war office at Delhi and a Horse Guards at Ulwur, the old hereditary Bukshee being deprived of all his pay and very nearly all his power, but he also changed its constitution by disbanding 400 men of the Futteh Pultun; by enlisting the Mahomedan troops noted in the margin, and finally by disbanding 15 ressallalis or troops of Rajpoot Cavalry, whose appointments, as has been explained in a previous portion of this Report, have always been

	Mounted.	Foot.
Body-Guard	119	.....
"Regiment"	761	.....
Sheodan Pultun	469	.....
Mewatties	287	.....
Khanzadas	201	.....
	<u>890</u>	<u>657</u>
	<u>1,837</u>	

looked upon as hereditary.

50. All attempts to restore peace between the contending parties in 1870 having proved futile as long as those Mahomedan levies were on one side and the discharged Rajpoots on the other, the former were disbanded and sent off to their homes, and the latter were restored to their former positions.

51. The following Table shows the number and constitution of the army as it stood at the commencement of the Sumbut year 1928 (1871-72), and its estimated cost during the year :—

	Men.	Guns.	Horses.	Camels.	Bullocks.	Cost.
Artillery Horse	23	4	23	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Foot drawn by Bullocks and Camels	390	45	.....	33	203	31,300
Artillery Garrison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Cavalry.</i>						
18 Rajpoot Ressalais	1,543	.....	1,262	.....	.....	2,40,322
1 Nukdee	126	.....	126	.....	.....	21,072
Infantry Futteh Pultun	665	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,728
Ditto Khass	382	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,222
Ditto Bakhtawar Pultun	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,554
Ditto 31 Fort Garrisons	3,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,56,090
Ditto Irregular Companies	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,870
Zumburaks, or camel guns	100	.....	.....	100	.....	4,302
Total	7,498	49	1,416	133	203	6,19,530

52. This army, whatever it may look like on paper, is far from formidable in reality, being without drill or discipline, equipped in an extremely inferior manner, and having to perform all the Police duties of the State.

Jaghiredar Horse.

53. In addition to the troops entered in the above Statement, there are a number of Rajpoot states are held on condition of their furnishing certain The total value of those estates is recorded in the Army Office as being Rupees 1,80,312 per annum, but in reality it exceeds three lakhs. For this, the State has a

right to demand the services of 879 Horsemen, 252 of these being excused service save in emergencies, and the remainder having to serve six months in the year in escorting the post and on ordinary Police duties.

There are also about a 100 footmen, who hold land in payment for service.

54. When the State was placed under the management of the Council we found the army in a most discontented state. Many of the hereditary Ressaldars, or Captains of Troops, and Killadars or Fort Commandants, had been removed without fault and new men put in their places. It was not an easy task to settle this matter, as many of those most clamorous for place were related to one or other of the Members of Council. Most of those who had been recently appointed and had no claim on the State were removed, and their appointments given without partiality to those who had the best claim to them.

55. It has already been stated that the 15 months' pay which was due to the troops was speedily disbursed, and they now receive their pay regularly every two months, instead of irregularly every six months. The half anna in the rupee, which was cut from their pay on account of writers, has been remitted. Various other petty grievances have been removed, as also one of considerable magnitude, which I proceed to describe.

Intercalary month.

56. The troops, as well as all the other establishments of the State, formerly received pay for the thirteenth or intercalary month which occurs in every third Sumbut year, and the amount was deducted by instalments from their pay during the succeeding 36 months. The accounts thus became complicated, and the present Chief tried to remove the difficulty by depriving the troops and establishments of all their pay for the intercalary month. This was felt as a great hardship, and, when it came before the Council in August last, it was resolved in future to regulate the pay and accounts by our calendar months, and as the date on which the Sumbut year ends fluctuates between the middle of August and the middle of September, it was decided that for purposes of account the year should invariably be reckoned as ending on the 31st August and commencing on the 1st September. This decision has created much satisfaction, as the army and establishments received pay for the thirteenth month without deduction, and the State has been a still greater gainer by the simplicity and regularity which the change has infused into the accounts of all departments.

57. The next two items* of expenditure do not require comment,

- * 10. Imteazees, Rs. 13,145. and after them comes the Public Works
- 11. Kothi Dusserah, Rs. 28,800. Department. During the year 1870-71, Rupees 33,725 was expended under this head, but Rupees 9,984 of this amount was on account of arrears for the preceding year, and should have been debited under another heading. The remainder was expended in repairs to the Palace and the numerous buildings which belong to the State, and in making habitable the Residency and Doctor's house, which had been built during the time of the former Agency but never finished.

Our time was too much taken up with necessary measures for the restoration of order in the State to permit of our turning much thought to new works, even had the Treasury been able to afford them.

Public Works, 1871-72.

58. During the current year, however, a good beginning has been made, and the Statement below shows the useful and necessary works, in which it is proposed to expend the lakh of rupees estimated for. It is hoped that all those works will be completed by the end of the current Sumbut year:—

								AMOUNT.	
Buildings.								Rs.	Rs.
School House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Stables...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	
Cavalry Lines								5,000	
Repairing "Impey Sagur" (a fine masonry reservoir partially dismantled by the Chief, because built by Major Impey)								2,600	
Lunatic Ward at Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	
Dhurmalsah at Ulwur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	
City drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	
Miscellaneous buildings, repairs, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000	
									56,500
Irrigation Works.									
Masonry weir at Kho Rajpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	
" " Renec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	
Earthen embankment Rajpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	
" " Renec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		10,200
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15,000
Miscellaneous and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,600
									5,700
							Total	...	1,00,000

59. We could not have undertaken such extensive works as some of those named had we not secured the services of Pundit Shimboonath, a clever practical Native Engineer, and what is of equal consequence to us an honest man, who has won the regard and confidence of the several British officers under whom he has served.

60. This Report has already extended to such length that I will not prolong it by dwelling on the remaining items of expenditure entered below, although something of interest might be narrated of each:—

						St. 1824, A.D. 1867-68	St. 1927, A.D. 1870-71	St. 1828, A.D. 1871-72
13. Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	Included under another head	Rs.	Rs.
14. Jail	...	...	...	...	...	5,517	34,051	13,000
15. Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	16,053	5,992	10,000
16. Endowment and charity	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,714	14,561	10,317
17. Hukhs to village officials	...	...	...	...	...	85,310	44,096	61,314
18. Political Agency	...	...	...	...	...	.....	86,903	86,900
19. Settlement Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	.....	23,104	21,000
20. Mint	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	25,000
21. Vakeels	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,400	1,000
22. Gifts, rewards, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,411	5,573	5,000
23. Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	.....	57,315	39,000
24. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	.....	7,258	8,000

Commissariat Department.

61. The Commissariat Department has not yet been commented upon, its expenditure being distributed among the various departments, to which its supplies are furnished.

62. When the present Administration was formed, its daily expenditure was about Rupees 1,200. The whole department was a sink of iniquity. There was no check over the expenditure, and the accounts had not been audited for years. The pay of the Clerks in the office was only Rupees 5 a month, and they had received none for two years. Notwithstanding this they were fat and sleek and well clothed, and appointments in the office establishment were much sought after. Advantage was taken of an opportunity that offered to make a clearance of the whole establishment. Seth Melap Chund was recalled from Ajmere and placed in charge of the department, an appointment which he had held under Major Impey.

63. According to the custom which had heretofore prevailed, the supplies required by the State were furnished by a *posse* of shop-keepers who had established a monopoly. They were paid according to the average bazaar-rates during the month, and it was consequently their interest to keep the prices high. The whole community was injured by their proceedings.

64. I have not space to narrate the various modes, short weights, inferior supplies, fictitious accounts, &c., by which they plundered the State. Their cheating was so well known that half an anna in the rupee was always deducted from their bills on that account.

65. The "modeekhana," as the monopoly was called, having been done away with, and no tenders for contracts being received, although invited, several "gomashtas" or agents were entertained, and sent to purchase supplies in large quantities in the cheapest markets. This was a great improvement in the old system, but the agents occasionally consulted their own interests as well as those of the State. It was a matter of congratulation, therefore, on tenders being invited at the harvest time just past, for the supply by contract of barley, wheat, and gram, that offers were received for about four-fifths of the quantity required. The rates tendered for were high, but as it was of great importance to institute a contract system, they were accepted, and it is anticipated that there will be considerable competition next year.

66. The measures which have been taken have already been of considerable benefit to the State, and the expenditure which, under the former *regime* averaged upwards of four lakhs a year, was brought down to Rupees 3,10,733 during the year 1870-71, and to Rupees 1,14,574, during the first half of the current year.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

Education.

1. Shortly after being entrusted with the government of the State, the Maharao Raja instituted a cess of 1 per cent. on the land revenue

to cover the expenditure on the schools. This cess is still kept up, and brings in an income of Rupees 17,500 per annum. In 1865-66 the expenditure exceeded this amount, but it was soon brought down to Rupees 12,000, so that the school fund was made to yield an annual profit of Rupees 5,500 to the Chief.

2. This establishment like all the others had to be thoroughly revised, and its expenditure again exceeds its income.

3. During my first tour through the State, I took every opportunity to examine schools, and found most of the masters lazy and inefficient, and the boys dull and stupid, without life or emulation. Means were taken to stir up both teachers and scholars, and several of the former were dismissed. I noticed a marked improvement in most of the schools during my recent tour. Three or four of them, indeed, were in a highly satisfactory state, and that at Tejara would compare favorably with the one at the neighbouring and much larger town of Ferozepoor in the British District of Goorgaon. There is great room for improvement, however, and the subject has, as it deserves, my constant attention.

Number of Scholars.

4. A reference to the Statement in the Appendix * will show that there are in the State, besides the High School at Ulwur

* No. VI. and the Thakoor School, 16 Tehseelee and 44 Hulkabundee Schools. They are attended by 2,785 scholars, which is 584 above the number reported to the late Captain Blair in March 1870.

Ulwur High School.

5. The Ulwur High School, which numbers 382 attendants, has since its establishment by the late Maharao Raja Bunnee Sing been held in the mausoleum of his father, a building very unsuited for the purpose, and situated in an out-of-the-way part of the town. A fine large school-house is now in the course of construction, and when it is completed a great improvement may be looked for in the school.

Thakoor School.

6. In January 1871, the "Thakoor School" was established for the sons of Thakoors and other Native gentlemen. It has turned out a great success and is attended by 51 boys, among whom are the sons of several of the principal Nobles of the State. Their progress has been most satisfactory, and it is quite a pleasure to examine the school.

7. To ensure the admission of sons of gentlemen only, all applications for admission have to be made to the Council.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dispensaries.

1. The Chief imposed a cess of 1 per cent. on the land revenue on account of the Medical Establishment also. Out of the Rupees 17,500 which it brings in annually, only about Rupees 2,000 used to be expended. The Establishment has now been put on a proper footing, and the expenditure and income are nearly equal.

2. In the Appendix* will be found a Statement, from which it will

* No. VII. be seen that the large number of 14,114 patients were treated in the dispensaries during the year 1871, and that during the past cold season 10,126 vaccinations were performed, of which 8,380 were successful, which gives a percentage of 89·10, a larger percentage of successful cases than the Returns of the North-Western Provinces show. The vaccination operations were started during the preceding season by Dr. Harvey, and this year they, together with the other Medical Institutions of the State, have been superintended with great skill and ability by Dr. Mullen, whose services we are sorry to be about to lose, as he is obliged to proceed to England on account of his health.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.—SECTION I.—BOUNDARIES.

Demarcation of boundary with Jeypoor.

1. Captain Abbott, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, was employed during the past working season in demarcating the frontier between the Jeypoor and Ulwur States. He enquired into and disposed of 61 boundary disputes, many of them of an intricate nature, and four cases were reserved for further reference.

2. He performed his arduous task with much tact and fairness, notwithstanding the many unnecessary difficulties thrown in his way by the Jeypoor authorities, who pretended dissatisfaction at his not acceding to the preposterous demands preferred by them on several occasions. His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor is, I know, desirous of having his boundary well defined, and has no more desire to encroach on Ulwur territory than we have on his, but some of his officials appear anxious, for their own ends, to prevent the settlement of long-standing disputes.

Partition of the "Daruja Villages."

3. It may be convenient to place on record here that a partition of the 12 "Daruja" villages was effected during the preceding cold season. These villages had been for long in the joint possession and under the joint jurisdiction of Jeypoor and Ulwur, and the disputes which this gave rise to were without end.

The villages having been surveyed, and a minute and careful investigation into their revenue and general capabilities having been made by Captain Abbott, Captain Bradford, and myself, acting in conjunction with that officer, arranged a partition of the villages which proved satisfactory to both Durbars. Since then a question of comparatively small importance has arisen, owing to the discovery that the Jeypoor officials had submitted an erroneous account of the revenue of one of the villages, but this is a matter of detail, in the settlement of which no difficulty is anticipated.

Boundary disputes with Goorgaon.

4. Many disputes of long standing existed between Ulwur and the Goorgaon district. An official of position was deputed on the part

of Ulwur to meet the Goorgaon Tehsildar, and the disputes have been amicably settled with the exception of one or two cases which are still under reference.

5. A boundary dispute of considerable importance between Ferozepoor and Ulwur (an appeal against the former decision in the case had been made to the High Court of the Punjab) was settled by the Deputy Commissioner and myself.

SECTION II.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

6. A Municipal Committee for the town of Ulwur has been appointed, and is gradually getting into the way of managing the affairs of the town. Various sanitary reforms have been introduced, and an able memorandum on the subject has been drawn up by Dr. Mullen, which will be of great assistance to the Committee in undertaking further measures.

7. A house-tax of two pies in the rupee (a little over 1 per cent.) on the supposed income of the owners of houses yields about Rupees 8,000 per annum, from which fund, with some assistance from the State, the City Police, the Conservancy Establishment, &c., are paid.

SECTION III.

RAILWAY.

8. The proposed line to connect the Delhi with the Agra branch of the Rajpootana State Railway has been located, and it is devoutly hoped that the construction of the line will be commenced after the approaching monsoon.

SECTION IV.

POST OFFICE.

	PAID.			BEARING.		BOOKS, PARCELS.		Income.
	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Letters.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Paid.	Bearing.	
Despatched	826	15,053	39	39,336	...	262	32	Rs. No Return.
Received ...	1,076	15,849	3,429	41,653	180	672	202	2,689
Total ...	1,902	30,902	3,468	80,989	180	934	234	2,599

9. The Table in the margin shows the working of the Ulwur Post Office during the year 1871-72.

There are Post Offices also at Tijara and Rajghur, but the work transacted by them is not great.

10. The mails are carried by runners and are escorted by Sowars of the

State. No mail robbery has occurred since I came to Ulwur.

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Total ...	1,902	30,903	3,469	60,980	180	934	234
							Rs. No Return. 2,589

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SECTION V.

NEEMRANA.

11. This Report would not be complete without a passing notice of Neemrana, a fief of Ulwur, to which it pays a tribute of Rupees 3,000 per annum out of its nett revenue of about Rupees 16,000. The Raja is well disposed and manages his State passably well.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONCLUSION.

Council of Management.

1. It is now my duty to record my sense of the services rendered by the Members of Council named in the margin.

Thakoor Lukhdheer Sing.

” Mungul Sing.

” Hurdeo Sing.

” Mahtab Sing.

Pundit Roop Narain.

Their work has been very severe, 8,657 cases having come before them during the year 1871, of which 7,807

were disposed of.

2. They have fulfilled their delicate and arduous duties very satisfactorily. Opposed as they are by a party headed by the Maharao Raja, and importuned by their friends and relations for much that is not in their power to bestow, they have had many difficulties to contend with.

On all occasions I have been heartily supported by them in introducing reforms. Perfect cordiality has existed between us, and so far from there being any jealousy regarding our respective powers, I have occasionally had difficulty in inducing them to take sufficient authority on themselves.

3. I need hardly allude to the services of Thakoor Lukhdheer Sing. He has proved himself to be a staunch friend of the British Government, and to his influence and that of the other Members of Council is due the success which, I think it will be admitted, has attended the Administration.

4. Pundit Roop Narain is the working Member of the Council. He has an insatiable appetite for work, and has ample opportunity to gratify it. Upright, experienced, and intelligent as he is, his services are invaluable to the State.

5. The commendation bestowed on the Members of Council by the Government of India, in their despatch No. 1089, dated 2nd June 1871, which was published in the *Gazette of India*, gratified them beyond measure, and greatly added to the strength of their position.

6. I would be very ungrateful if I omitted from the Report mention of the assistance which I have received from Dewan Jeygopal, the head of the “Dufter Sudder,” as the Account Department is termed. He is an old hereditary servant of the State, and has every event in its history and detail of its customs at his finger ends. Without his assistance I do not think the accounts of the State would ever have been cleared up.

The only reward he asked in return for all his labour was that I would bring his name to the notice of the Government of India, and this I have much pleasure in doing.

Agency Office Establishment.

7. I was fortunate in the selection of an efficient office establishment in the formation of the Agency. The work has been very heavy, the receipts and issues in the Vernacular Department during twelve months numbering 17,619, and the Moonshees are frequently obliged to work far into the night, and to give up many of the holidays sanctioned everywhere else. I have every reason to be satisfied with them.

ULWUR,
The 10th May 1872.

(Sd.) T. CADELL, *Capt.,*
Political Agent.

Appen

STATEMENT showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Budget Estimate for Sumbut

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.			ESTIMATE.	
	Sumbut 1924, A.D. 1867-68.		Sumbut 1927, A.D. 1870-71.		
			Sumbut 1928, A.D. 1871-72.		
I.—Land Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Arrears ... ... ...	.....	.....	39,423		
Current revenue ... ... ...	.....	.....	17,49,216		
	Total ...	17,34,611	17,87,639	.....	17,50,000
2. Gardens	7,000	.....	9,707	.....	14,787
3. Canals	16,252	.....	17,545	.....	13,095
4. Forest dues	8,309	.....	8,164	.....	7,658
5. Tribute from jaghireddars ...			13,115	.....	11,800
6. Grass lands	24,280	.....	1,938	.....	3,735
7. Miscellaneous			3,909	.....	3,869
		17,90,482		18,42,017	18,01,913
II.—Seawai Jumma.					
8. Customs	1,20,000	.....	1,34,032	.....	1,20,000
9. Abkaree	6,000	.....	7,071	.....	7,100
10. Mint	2,271	.....	2,867	.....	3,500
11. Judicial—					
Fines	8,965	.....	19,249	.....	20,000
Fees of Civil Courts ...	4,449	.....	8,416	.....	8,500
Stamps ... ... ...		.....	3,295	.....	3,500
	Total ...	13,414	.....	30,960	32,000
12. Salt	3,092	.....	1,725	.....	2,650
13. Iron Furnaces	9,836	.....	4,152	.....	5,887
14. Discount, interest, exchange, &c. ...	18,093	.....	43,038	.....	22,000
15. Savings of pay, refunds ...	.....	.....	10,625	.....	15,000
16. Municipal ... ... ...	.....	.....	3,922	.....	4,000
17. Miscellaneous	3,746	.....	7,499	.....	1,950
		1,76,442		2,51,880	2,13,487

dix No. I.

Sumbut years 1924 and 1927 (A.D. 1867-68 and 1870-71) and the 1928 (A.D. 1871-72.)

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACTUALS.				ESTIMATE.	
	Sumbut 1924, A.D. 1867-68.		Sumbut 1927, A.D. 1870-71.		Sumbut 1928, A.D. 1871-72.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chief's private and domestic expenditure.	.....	7,45,025	.....	1,60,085	.....	1,60,000
<i>Raj Expenditure.</i>						
2. Stables... { Riding } 113,267 { 51,114 25,797	113,267	51,114	25,797			
Carriage ... ... }	.....	12,746	.....	11,901		
Breeding Stud ... 23,371 23,363 18,863	23,371	23,363	18,863			
		1,36,038		87,229		50,501
3. Elephant Establishment 32,556 11,534 20,606	32,556	11,534	20,606			
4. Bullock " " 46,927 27,829 20,547	46,927	27,829	20,547			
5. Camel " " 24,047 9,069 12,150	24,047	9,069	12,150			
6. Cattle Farms 1,623 3,021	.....	1,623	3,021			
7. Administrative " " 1,12,105 92,444 1,23,616	1,12,105	92,444	1,23,616			
8. Police 13,044 7,737 14,418	13,044	7,737	14,418			
9. Army—						
Artillery 29,556 91,390	36,141	29,556	91,390			
Fort Garrisons 1,29,796 1,56,080	1,60,072	1,29,796	1,56,080			
Cavalry 1,83,471 2,40,322	2,41,266	1,83,471	2,40,322			
Khass Chowkey 12,441 18,236	.....	12,441	18,236			
Futteh Pultun 44,894 52,728	.....	44,894	52,728			
Khass Pultun 24,133 27,222	2,69,873	24,133	27,222			
Bukhtawur Pultun 24,297 23,654	.....	24,297	23,654			
Irregular Companies 29,221 40,043	.....	29,221	40,043			
Ressalah Nukdee 10,231 21,072	.....	10,231	21,072			
Camel guns... ... 3,573 4,392	5,471	3,573	4,392			
		7,32,823		4,05,054		6,19,539
10. Imiteezes or courtiers... ... 9,345 13,145	89,326	9,345	13,145			
11. Kothee Dussera (tent, clothing, &c. department.) 35,551 28,600	.....	35,551	28,600			
12. Public Works 33,725 1,00,000	.....	33,725	1,00,000			
13. Workshops 34,081 19,000	80,431	34,081	19,000			
14. Jail 5,932 10,000	5,617	5,932	10,000			
15. Gardens 14,864 19,347	16,059	14,864	19,347			
16. Charitable, religious, and other endowments. 44,600 64,344	1,60,714	44,600	64,344			

STATEMENT showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sum

RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS.				ESTIMATE.	
	Sumbut 1924, A.D. 1867-68.		Sumbut 1927, A.D. 1870-71.		Sumbut 1929, A.D. 1871-72.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School Fund	16,778	.....	17,500	
Dispensary Fund	16,493	17,178	23,956	17,500	35,000
Total	19,83,417	.....	21,30,853	.....	20,53,430
<i>Extraordinary.</i>						
Borrowed from British Government	1,00,000	.....	.....
Balance in deposit account	12,181	.....	.....
Cash Balance at commencement of year	4,31,691
Deficit	436,912	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	21,70,329	.....	31,43,034	.....	24,85,121

but years 1924 and 1927 (A.D. 1867-68 and 1870-71).—(Concluded).

DISBURSEMENTS.	ACTUALS.			ESTIMATE.	
	Sumbut 1924, A.D. 1867-69.		Sumbut 1927, A.D. 1870-71.	Sumbut 1928, A.D. 1871-72.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17. Pergunnah expenses—					
Lumberdars 3 per cent. on Land revenue.			57,230	.....	57,200
Canoongoe luks	85,349		7,684	.....	7,500
Putwaree		22,149	.....	22,100	
			80,963		86,800
18. Political Agency			23,104	.....	24,000
19. Settlement establishment ... .....			.....	.....	25,000
20. Mint			2,406	.....	1,000
21. Wakceels			4,573	.....	5,000
22. Gifts, rewards, &c.—					
Gifts on marriages			5,250	.....	21,000
Ditto deaths	1,93,411		27,704	.....	5,000
Ditto miscellaneous			3,058	.....	3,000
Guests			21,024	.....	10,000
			57,315		38,000
23. Stationery			7,288	.....	8,000
24. Miscellaneous			49,139	.....	1,15,706
School Fund	12,162		12,572	.....	20,000
Dispensary Fund	2,133	14,295	6,396	18,959	37,500
	Total	24,70,320	.....	13,52,013	.....
					16,60,000
<i>Extraordinary.</i>					
Liquidation of debts			6,46,319	.....	.....
Arrears of pay			7,12,981	13,50,330	3,50,000
	Total	24,70,320	.....	27,11,313	.....
					20,00,000
Cash Balance				4,31,691	4,85,121
	GRAND TOTAL	24,70,320	.....	31,43,034	.....
					24,85,121

(Sd.)

T. CADELL, Captain,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Statement of Crime from November 1870 to August 1871 (being 10 months).

Appendix No. III.

No.	Description of Crimes.	Total.	Cases disposed of from November 1870 to August 1871.	At large.	Total number of criminals.	Punished.	Aequitatis.	Revenues.
1	Wilful murder	0	1	10	4	6	1	8
2	Culpable homicide	24	21	45	29	16	15	105
3	Rioting	6	30	30	11	16	1	87
4	Robbery	49	85	37	39	62	18	61
5	Burglary	21	65	70	60	10	17	26
6	Theft with wounding	8	8	6	2	2	4	13
7	Theft	1,055	1,278	2,333	601	238	10	388
8	Attempt at theft	19	21	11	7	11	3	17
9	Wounding	20	26	55	20	19	63	68
10	Grievous hurt	65	121	74	37	30	11	41
11	Attempt at suicide	2	7	9	7	2	8	3
12	Rape	2	2	0	1	5	1	5
13	Unnatural offence	2	2	4	3	1	7	6
14	Abortion	5	5	20	15	5	4	18
15	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	2	7	6	1	2	1	5
16	Kidnapping	16	10	28	11	10	12	44
17	Abduction	82	70	152	95	67	63	21
18	Bribery	32	39	71	53	13	6	10
19	Extortion	16	40	50	25	31	21	29
20	Fraud	20	10	30	29	1	3	1
21	Counterfeiting coin	0	2	2	2	1	1	3
22	Perjury	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
23	Poisoning	6	3	9	5	4	3	11
24	Theft by administering poisonous drug	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	False complaint	1	4	30	3	33	5	5
26	Attempt to murder	61	93	154	98	66	71	97
27	Adultery	0	10	10	8	2	4	8
28	Escape of prisoners	0	7	7	7	3	2	11
29	Arson	0	1,006	852	114	10	21	629
30	Miscellaneous	0	195	1,002	429	170	21	639
Total	...	2,112	2,320	4,462	3,440	1,002	1,170	2,000
						632	161	

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Captain,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Cr.

Appendix No. IV.
Abstract of Accounts of the Uthwar Jail for the year ending 31st December 1871.

Daily average number of Prisoners present throughout the year 320.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To cost of food and firewood	5,290 0 0	(a) Productive Labour	2,218 0 1	2,218 0 1
" cost of clothing, blankets, and tat bedding	1,883 15 3	Value of Dali replaced by garden produce	117 5 3	117 5 3
" pay of Jail Guard from 1st June (date of enrolment) to end of year	4,663 15 3	Realized by sale of garden fruit and refuse	239 6 0	239 6 0
" " Establishment (Moorserian, Writer, Native Doctor, Dresser, Weaver, Mallees)	1,362 1 11	Unproductive Labour	2,176 0 0	2,176 0 0
*By Miscellaneous Disbursements	925 0 9			
Grand Total	13,010 10 6	Grand Total	4,570 11 10	4,570 11 10

(a) Productive Labour is held to include.		(b) Unproductive Labour is held to include.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Labour at Kunkur quarries	1,277 13 7	Cools	average number employed	15
on Lunatic Asylum, Jail		Sweepers	ditto	376 0 0
building, &c.		Theesies	ditto	304 0 0
" on Agency Garden	400 0 0	Lamp Lighters	ditto	320 0 0
" at Carpentry and Smith's	384 0 0	At Corn Mills	ditto	4 96 0 0
" at work	64 0 0	At Ration Godown	ditto	26 632 0 0
Net profit on cloth manufacture	92 3 6	Hospital attendants, &c.	ditto	2 48 0 0
Minutiae Account (iron for letters, for well	68 11 0	Miscellaneous duties	ditto	6 120 0 0
churns, &c.)	107 12 6	Carrying fuel from city, old regime ..	ditto	6 120 0 0
Total, Rs. ...	925 0 9	Total, Rs. ...	2,218 0 1	Total, Rs. ... 2,218 0 0

*Miscellaneous disbursements include the following charges:-

Household Account (oil, brooms, foot of garden bullocks, hastes for garden, and flour sifting)	500 8 6	Labour at Kunkur quarries on Lunatic Asylum, Jail	1,277 13 7
Kotse Disserai accounts (leather for fitter guards, cloots, for sentries, mussels, sword belts, &c.)	154 0 3	" on Agency Garden	400 0 0
Tehsil Account (oil, baskets of sorts, drinking and other earthen vessels)	68 11 0	" at Carpentry and Smith's	384 0 0
Minutiae Account (iron for letters, for well churns, &c.)	107 12 6	Net profit on cloth manufacture	64 0 0

(Sd.)

T. FRENCH MULLEN, M.D.,

Superintendent, Jail, Uthwar.

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of the Ulwur Breeding Stock from Sumbut 1924 to end of first half of Sumbut 1928

Appendix No. V.

(*August 1867 to 28th February 1872*)

Stock at commencement of year.

YEAR.	Increase,		Decrease,		Stock at end of year.		REMARKS.												
	TRANSFERRED, PURCHASED, &c.	Total.	BORN,	DIED,	TRANSFERRED, GIVEN AWAY, &c.	Total.													
	Stallions.	Mares.	Foals.	Stallions.	Mares.	Foals.													
Sumbut 1921 = 1867-68	...	16	151	13	180	3	70	7	73	1	9	40	...	25	1	18	167	62	257
" 1925 = 1868-69	...	18	187	52	257	...	42	1	64	...	13	60	...	4	...	18	212	67	237
" 1929 = 1869-70	...	18	212	67	237	...	210	2	62	...	26	42	...	55	18	306	24	439	
" 1927 = 1870-71	...	18	390	24	438	...	11	12	65	1	6	31	...	321	29	17	80	42	139
" 1929 = 1st September 1871 to 23rd February 1872	17	60	42	130	...	5	...	35	...	2	7	...	1	4	17	83	60	165*	At end of half year.
Total	3	338	22	299	2	60	180	...	351	69					

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(Sd.)

T. CADELL, Capt.,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Appendix No. VI.

Annual Return of Schools in the Ujjwar State for the year 1871-72.

No.	Ujjars.	No. of Students ATTENDING EACH DEPARTMENT.		No. of Teachers.						Estimated annual expenditure.										
		Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Hindoo.	Persian.	English.	Hindee.	Sanskrit.	Ved.											
1	Ujjwar High School	...	...	292	30	50	170	98	35	20	382	4	5	2	2	2	2	2	17	4,284
2	Thakeor Schools	...	...	61	...	24	37	15	...	...	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1,068
16	Tehsile Schools	...	...	877	249	81	450	565	...	...	1,126	3	14	10	...	...	...	...	33	6,154
44	Italka Hindoo Schools	...	...	1,019	162	...	397	504	...	...	1,201	...	8	23	...	...	...	...	14	3,609
1	Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303
2	Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862
3	Writers in the Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403
5	Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223
Stationery and Contingent expenses for the Office		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Purchase of books, repairs to school-houses, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,077
Total	...	2,239	461	194	1,684	1,452	35	20	2,785	8	29	42	2	2	2	14	93	20,000		

(Sd.)

T. CADELL, Capt.,
Political Agent, Ujjwar.

Appendix No. VII.

Summary of the work of the Medical Institutions of the Ulwur State, showing expenditure, &c., for the year 1871.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.	Total number of cases treated.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS,		COST OF BAR MEDICINE AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES.	Number supplied.	DIETS.		PAY OF ESTABLISHMENTS.
		Major.	Minor.			Amount.	Cost.	
Ulwur Jail Hospital ...	675	1	105	Rupees.	...	Rs. a p.	Rupees.	Rs.
Ulwur City Dispensaries	7,004	71	872	219	5,430	300 12 8	1,153	1,678
Tijara ditto ...	3,010	8	62	56	...	...	360	416
Rajghur ditto ...	2,825	7	58	61	...	...	360	421
	14,114	87	1,097	410			2,118	2,829
Pay of Vaccination Staff for vaccine year, 12th April 1872 to 31st March 1872 (includes Rupees 62 rewards)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,702
European medicines and instruments Rupees 293-8-3; miscellaneous charges (as books, &c.) Rupees 102-12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
Agency Surgeon's allowance of Rupees 160 per mensem for charge of Dispensaries, Jail, &c., 19th April to 31st December 1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
Grand Total, Rupees	...							6,178

NOTE.—There were 10,126 vaccinations performed, of which 8,390 were successful, giving a percentage of success of 89·10, and an average cost per successful case of Rupees 0-4-4½ only.

(Sd.) T. FFRENCH MULLEN, M.D.,
Agency Surgeon.

SIROHI AGENCY REPORT.

No. 165-5P., dated Aboo, 8th June 1872.

From—Political Superintendent, Sirohi,

To—Goveror-General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Report on the Sirohi State for 1871-72.

State of the Country and Crops.

2. The drought has been continued, the rainfall being only half the average. The consequence was that the khureef crop failed entirely in half the district, and in the more favored spots only half a crop was obtained. The effect of this scanty rain has been that all the tanks were exhausted in December, and that the supply of water in the wells was not sufficient for the growth of a fair rubbee crop. In my tours through the district, I found that no more than two-thirds of the irrigated land in any village could be cultivated. The crops grown, however, were good. The prices of grain are still high, and fodder very scarce. This is the fourth successive year of short crops from which Sirohi has suffered, and such of the agricultural class as were driven from their homes by this distress have not yet been able to return.

Dewan.

3. The Dewan Kustoorchund has accomplished his duties fairly well, and done good service in bringing up to date the accounts which were in arrears. I beg to append his Statements of the Raj income and expenditure for the past two years.

Public Accounts and State Debt.

4. The budget system mentioned in my last year's Report has been maintained, but I regret to say the Rao has exceeded the estimate in expenditure by Rupees 15,176-12-9. Had he not done so he would have been able to make a greater reduction of the State debt, which is now only reduced by Rupees 15,596-7-0, leaving a balance still due of Rupees 92,390-3; the items where an excess of expenditure has occurred have been pointed out to His Highness by me in a khureeta, and I also have personally urged him to control more carefully his State expenditure.

Troops and Police.

5. The reorganization of the Raj force has progressed very slowly for want of funds, which neither exist in the Treasury nor can be procured on loan. If Sirohi is blessed with good harvests this coming year, it is hoped the income will suffice for improving the *materiel*, and for the efficiency of the force by keeping them regularly paid.

Civil and Criminal Courts.

6. The arrangements detailed in last year's Report for the trial by jury of all civil cases have answered admirably; not a single complaint has reached me. The Dewan has presided satisfactorily over the Criminal Courts, and justice for a Native State has been fairly dealt out.

Highway Robbery.

7. Highway robbery, lately so prevalent in this State, entirely ceased on the main road through Sirohi during the greater part of the year, but in December and January four flagrant cases occurred on it in rapid succession accompanied by loss of life and wounding. I believe them to have been committed by two gangs of vagrant Meenas, one of which took refuge in Meywar, and the other in Rewarra, a recusant Thakoorate of Sirohi. The former band was attacked by the Joora Mairpoor, Chief of Meywar, when one Meena was killed and two wounded, and the other was probably punished when Rewarra was attacked last April.

Outlaws.

8. In August last, with your permission, I summoned before me the Rajpoot leaders of the Bhuttana outlaws, and made a full enquiry into their grievances and proceedings before and after outlawry. The result was that, with the sanction of Government, they were allowed to possess and re-occupy part of their former possessions. The village regarding which they went into outlawry was not granted to them, and they were fined Rupees 1,500 for their misdemeanours. The settling down of these Thakoors and their followers has had a very beneficial effect on the peace of the country, of which they were the chief disturbers and often the cloak under which others committed crimes.

9. The Thakoor of Belangree had also been an outlaw since November 1870, but had given less trouble. He had a land dispute with a brother Thakoor, a favorite of the Rao, and consequently considered he was not dealt with fairly. After some persuasion the Rao consented to leave the case in my hands. I summoned both Thakoors and got them to form a jury of their friends, to settle their differences. This was done satisfactorily, and the land in dispute was apportioned and demarcated. The Thakoor returned to his village where he has since remained quietly.

10. Last year a like dispute, in which the Thakoor of Rewarra was concerned, was settled in a similar manner, but instead of having the effect of contenting this Thakoor, a young head-strong man, the hearing of his case induced him to urge further groundless claims. When these were granted, he proceeded to collect all the dacoits and bad characters of the surrounding country, including Marwar and Meywar, and became the pest of the neighbourhood. He further openly made known his intentions of taking the field as an outlaw. Had he done so this formidable band would have plundered and devastated in all directions and given endless trouble. As he refused to obey any orders, and his attitude was dangerous to the peace of the country and his example most pernicious to every petty Thakoor, who had any fancied grievance against the Durbar, it was

necessary that he should be coerced. Accordingly, in April last, after consulting with you, I moved a force on his village and making an unexpected night attack on it surprised the Thakoor and carried him off a prisoner to Erinpura: 52 Meena thieves were captured, and four who resisted were killed. These four were noted dacoits, one of them was found hidden among faggots in the women's apartments of the Thakoor's house, the women themselves having left shortly after the arrival of the troops.

11. With your orders the Thakoor was placed on his trial, and I found him guilty of having led a gang of Meena dacoits, of having harboured them in his village, and of receiving stolen property. He was, therefore, sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in the Ajmere Jail. It was proved that Rewarra had for years been a den of thieves, and powerful villages, even in Marwar as well as Sirohi, had been in the habit of paying blackmail to it as an immunity from raids. Such a lesson was sadly required, and I think will have a salutary effect in other malcontents of this class.

Jhallore border of Marwar and Sirohi.

12. I am very happy to be able to report that the arrangements made last year in the Dewlatee Pergunnah of Marwar and on the Jhallore and Sirohi border have proved most satisfactory. The punishment which was awarded to some of the worst of the Thakoors, who subsisted principally on plunder and especially the destruction of a noted village by the Marwar Contingent under my orders, have most effectually checked the lawless proceedings of the Rajpoots along this frontier. Robbery has comparatively ceased, and the Thakoors have kept the peace towards each other. The Marwar troops in this district, previously so greatly in arrears, have been settled with, and are now regularly paid. These, however, was only effected with difficulty by Major Impey, Political Agent of Marwar. There is no use to disguise the fact that the very moment the present Police arrangements cease, this border will relapse into its former state of disorganization and plunder, unless it is more humanely and justly administered than can be expected from the present Ruler of Marwar. From him personally no improvement can be hoped for, and it is only under pressure by the Political Agent of his State that the present arrangement is sustained.

Border Punchayet.

13. I met Lieutenant-Colonel Black, Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, on the southern border of this State in January last, when the file of border disputes, extending over three years, was settled by local juries. One case only the Court was unable to settle. Colonel Black and myself also failed to agree upon a decision, so it has been referred to you for orders.

Schools.

15. Of the three schools in Sirohi, the one at Muddar has collapsed, from the allowance made by the Durbar for a School-master being insufficient to induce a qualified man to accept the post. When at Muddar I tried to induce the Bunniahs and others by subscriptions to supplement the Raj allowance of Rupees 10 per mensem. They resolutely refused to contribute towards a Durbar School, saying, if their sons

got their education for nothing, they would patronize it, otherwise they preferred to employ their own priests. The two other schools continue to be well attended.

Road.

15. The imperial road under construction by Government, through Sirohi, connecting Agra with Ahmedabad, has been commenced, and great portion of the clearing and earthwork executed. When this direct line is opened, it will afford not only much comfort, but increased safety to travellers through Sirohi.

Dispensary and Vaccination.

16. These establishments have been carefully and advantageously managed during the year under the superintendence of Doctor Moore, of the Rajpootana Agency.

General Health.

17. The general health of the country has been uniformly good during the year under review. No epidemic of any kind has visited Sirohi.

Mail robberies.

18. In December last the letter mail from Aboo was intercepted at the foot of the hill by a gang of nine robbers, who, finding the bag contained letters and not parcels, returned it to the runner and allowed him to proceed. Immediate pursuit was instituted by the Police at Anadra, who killed one robber. The rest escaped, but six weeks later a clue having been found to their resting place, the gang was attacked by a party of Raj Police, when three of their number were killed on the spot, and four others captured, leaving one only unaccounted for. Of the four captured, three noted bandits were, after trial, hung by the Durbar as convicted murderers; the fourth, a youth of 17 or 18 years, was punished with flogging. This is the only occasion on which the Government mail has during the year been stopped within Sirohi, and I think the praiseworthy manner in which the culprits were apprehended and punished by the Durbar will deter others from molesting the Government mail for some time to come.

Aversion of the Rao to capital punishment.

19. The Rao, like other Hindoo Rulers, has a great dislike to taking life, but he now sees the absolute necessity of protecting life and property by meting out the extreme penalty of the law to those who prey on the lives of others. This policy is having the best effect. Sirohi is at present more peaceful and safe than it has been for years.

Kidnapping.

20. No case of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes has come to notice, and so far as I am aware this crime is not practised in the Sirohi State.

21. Lieutenant C. E. Yate, Assistant Political Superintendent, is a smart, zealous, promising young officer, with whom I have reason to be well satisfied for the satisfactory manner in which he has performed his duties since he joined this Agency.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the Sirohi State for Sumbut 1926, from 25th July 1869 to 13th July 1870.

	Rs. n. p.	Rs n. p.	Rs n. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance in the Raj Treasury on the 25th of July 1869, end of Sumbut 1925.	6,809 13 3			By balance due to Raj Banker on the 25th July 1869, end of Sumbut 1926.	...	...	1,12,691 11 9
Uncollected balance in pergunnahs on the 25th July 1869, end of Sumbut 1925.	8,563 7 6		15,072 4 9	1. Tribute to British Government	...	...	8,188 11 0
				2. Household expences of all kinds of His Highness the Rao and his family	...	...	13,173 8 0
				3. Charities and temples	...	...	5,100 2 0
				4. Stables, elephants, camels, and bullocks	...	...	40,935 9 3
				5. Presents, rewards, and supplies to camps and travellers	...	...	6,850 6 0
				6. Officials and office expenses	...	...	12,283 9 0
				7. Police posts on main road	...	...	2,559 14 0
				8. Troops and Contingent expenses	...	...	32,624 12 0
				9. Jail expenses	...	...	4,763 10 9
				10. Public Works	...	...	3,352 8 9
				11. School at Serohi	...	...	701 2 0
				12. Dispensary and Vaccination	...	...	1,117 13 6
				13. Pensions	...	...	2,211 3 3
				14. Detention expenses of Chunkourpee Baie	...	...	1,173 13 0
				15. Interest on debt	...	...	7,162 14 3
				16. Miscellaneous	...	...	12,911 0 6
				Balance by cash and stock in Raj Treasury on the 13th July 1870	...	...	1,54,033 10 0
				Uncollected balance of revenue in the pergunnahs on the 13th July 1870	...	...	6,260 15 3
					...	...	15,911 7 6
							24,172 6 9
Total, Bheelare Rs.	2,91,827 12 6			Total, Bheelare Rs.	...	2,91,827 12 6	

SIROHI,
The 25th May 1872.

(Sd.) W. CARNELL, Major,
Political Superintendent, Sirohi.

STATEMENT showing the number of Houses, and also the

Number.	NAME OF TEHSIL.	DWELLING HOUSES.		SHOPS.		OTHER HOUSES.		TOTAL.			BRAHMINES. Cultivators.	RAJFOOTS. Other than cultivators.	RAJFOOTS. Cultivators.	RAJFOOTS. Other than cultivators.	
		Packa.	Kutchha.	Packa.	Kutchha.	Packa.	Kutchha.	Packa.	Kutchha.	Total.					
1	Ulwur	... ...	3,925	29,266	1,373	714	699	299	5,997	30,390	36,306	2,603	9,722	1,056	41
2	Rajghur	... ...	1,411	10,214	632	456	935	85	3,003	10,785	13,793	10,555	6,067	1,533	3
3	Lachmungur	... ...	291	8,626	131	332	187	174	609	9,332	9,941	3,230	2,585	2,655	1
4	Gobindghur	... ...	66	5,212	31	154	46	126	143	5,492	5,635	519	707	205	
5	Kuthoombur	... ...	109	4,061	45	232	114	238	269	4,531	4,799	4,779	2,724	1,829	
6	Ramghur	... ...	332	10,595	159	235	202	201	693	11,020	11,713	419	1,433	170	
7	Kishenghur	... ...	980	11,160	254	185	166	211	1,400	11,656	12,956	365	2,283	1,009	
8	Tijara Tapookra	... ...	701	10,967	272	67	85	270	1,059	11,304	12,362	456	1,922	388	
9	Mundawur	... ...	463	6,301	189	346	157	138	809	6,882	7,600	2,707	4,171		
10	Bansoor	... ...	519	7,753	304	512	261	619	1,081	8,889	9,973	3,651	5,600	3	
11	Bahror	... ...	572	4,956	271	200	242	952	1,085	6,109	7,103	1,702	5,102		
12	Thanaghazee	... ...	728	5,235	363	437	298	16	1,390	5,689	7,077	7,331	3,326	1	
	Total	...	10,127	1,14,667	4,023	3,900	3,392	3,329	17,542	1,21,896	1,39,438	33,615	43,76		

Appendix No. II

Houses, and also the number of Cultivators and Non-cultivators of the principal tribes in

HINDOOS.																	
BUDHINS.	RAJPOOTS.	JATS.	AHRSERS.	GOOJERS.	BUNNIES.	MEENAS.	PEOPLE BELONGING TO TRADES & PROFESSIONS.	OTHER HINDOOS.									
Cultivators. Other than cultivators.																	
306 2,639	9,722	1,080	4,643	4,214	512	1,232	895	4,549	2,297	231	9,632	2,251	1,957	552	10,249	6,206	34,1
573 10,555	8,067	1,883	3,448	513	28	1,410	343	3,013	615	312	6,541	20,328	1,460	737	9,063	6,262	23,4
511 3,20	2,550	2,055	1,407	4,627	269	1,576	109	2,610	262	436	2,526	6,300	1,001	563	1,707	8,777	13,70
1,635 59	707	205	505	63	21	335	8	369	21	201	1,035	360	102	2,371	2,812	2,453	93
479 478	2,724	1,829	865	3,339	369	774	116	1,209	251	120	1,678	2,174	1,002	3,305	6,876	2,891	2,306
473 48	1,443	170	647	637	76	16	12	979	164	333	2,597	209	137	129	2,731	3,139	2,259
1,558 38	2,288	1,000	416	3,289	23	2,122	89	1,971	136	61	3,102	7	10	.....	.....	1,176	15,687
1,262 49	1,922	385	55	1,947	22	2,749	92	2,071	66	100	2,476	30	5	326	3,123	1,557	7,637
1,600 2,70	4,174	2,137	463	6,022	246	9,029	454	1,615	64	273	3,098	431	753	1,051	14,619	233	2,013
3,873 3,65	5,090	3,112	1,755	3,223	92	5,646	200	10,666	749	24	4,050	591	957	1,066	15,850	3,339	5,612
1,192 1,70	5,102	2,295	609	1,916	25	16,916	310	2,872	148	148	2,928	23	111	657	9,559	1,623	4,931
7,077 7,30	3,320	1,181	659	206	25	315	11	5,411	312	169	4,023	7,674	961	608	5,017	2,881	10,655
1,433 35,615	4,456	18,250	15,667	30,239	1,721	42,320	2,651	37,635	5,093	2,470	43,652	40,611	8,516	11,453	81,723	39,001	1,33,221
																	1,765

Divisions of the Ulwur St

ITAL.	Other than cultivators, Total.	MEOS.		KHANZAI	
		Cultivators,	Other than cultivators,	Cultivators,	Other than
77,984	99,916	23,275	1,145	705	
51,069	96,113	1,805	56	...	
23,623	54,397	7,403	239	114	
6,260	13,232	6,621	56	107	
5,110	35,159	461	60	...	...
8,056	24,226	18,632	191	2,624	11
1,875	31,875	18,800	161	440	27
4,588	25,103	15,112	267	2,799	64
5,911	51,111	2,487	78	...	...
4,373	60,253	...	...	...
3,756	50,010	...	7	...	...
4,921	50,903	...	...	...	2
7,569	59,333	94,590	2,263	6,789	1,70

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the Sirohi State for Sumbat 1927, from 13th July 1870 to 2nd July 1871.

Exd. 1 T. Y.

Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
By balance in the Raj Treasury on the 13th July 1870	8,260 16 3	By balance in the Raj Treasury on the 13th July 1870	8,260 16 3	By balance due to Raj Banker on the 13th July 1870	... ..	By balance due to Raj Banker on the 13th July 1870	... ..	By balance due to Raj Banker on the 13th July 1870	1,07,956 10 0	
Uncollected balance in permanenta on the year ending 2nd July 1871	... ..	Uncollected balance in permanenta on the year ending 2nd July 1871	... ..	Expenditure during the year Sumbat 1927.	... ..	Expenditure during the year Sumbat 1927.	... ..	Expenditure during the year Sumbat 1927.	... ..
Received during the year Sumbat 1927.	24,172 0 0	Received during the year Sumbat 1927.	24,172 0 0	1. Tribute to British Government...	... ..	1. Tribute to British Government...	... ..	1. Tribute to British Government...	... ..
Land revenue of every description ...	... ..	Transit duty ...	... ..	2. Household expenses of all kinds of His Highness the	... ..	2. Household expenses of all kinds of His Highness the	... ..	2. Household expenses of all kinds of His Highness the	... ..
Miscellaneous,..	... ..	Miscellaneous,..	... ..	3. Raja and his family	... ..	3. Raja and his family	... ..	3. Raja and his family	... ..
Balance due by Raj to State Banker on the 2nd July 1971	... ..	Balance due by Raj to State Banker on the 2nd July 1971	... ..	4. Sirdars, elephants, camels, and bullocks	... ..	4. Sirdars, elephants, camels, and bullocks	... ..	4. Sirdars, elephants, camels, and bullocks	... ..
... ..	1,17,890 8 0	... ..	5. Presents, rewards, emoluments, and bullocks	... ..	5. Presents, rewards, emoluments, and bullocks	... ..	5. Presents, rewards, emoluments, and bullocks	... ..	5. Presents, rewards, emoluments, and bullocks	... ..
... ..	92,390 3 0	... ..	6. Officials and Office expenses	... ..	6. Officials and Office expenses	... ..	6. Officials and Office expenses	... ..	6. Officials and Office expenses	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	7. Police Posts on main road	... ..	7. Police Posts on main road	... ..	7. Police Posts on main road	... ..	7. Police Posts on main road	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	8. Troops and Contingent expenses	... ..	8. Troops and Contingent expenses	... ..	8. Troops and Contingent expenses	... ..	8. Troops and Contingent expenses	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	9. Jail expenses	... ..	9. Jail expenses	... ..	9. Jail expenses	... ..	9. Jail expenses	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	10. Public Works	... ..	10. Public Works	... ..	10. Public Works	... ..	10. Public Works	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	11. School at Sirohi	... ..	11. School at Sirohi	... ..	11. School at Sirohi	... ..	11. School at Sirohi	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	12. Dispensary and Vaccination	... ..	12. Dispensary and Vaccination	... ..	12. Dispensary and Vaccination	... ..	12. Dispensary and Vaccination	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	13. Pensions,..	... ..	13. Pensions,..	... ..	13. Pensions,..	... ..	13. Pensions,..	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	14. Interest on debt and Dokankharch	... ..	14. Interest on debt and Dokankharch	... ..	14. Interest on debt and Dokankharch	... ..	14. Interest on debt and Dokankharch	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	15. Miscellaneous expenses	... ..	15. Miscellaneous expenses	... ..	15. Miscellaneous expenses	... ..	15. Miscellaneous expenses	... ..
... ..	... ..	... ..	Balance by cash and stock in Raj Treasury on the 2nd July 1871	... ..	Balance by cash and stock in Raj Treasury on the 2nd July 1871	... ..	Balance by cash and stock in Raj Treasury on the 2nd July 1871	... ..	Balance by cash and stock in Raj Treasury on the 2nd July 1871	... ..
Total, Bheelaare Rs.	234,13 2 0	Total, Bheelaare Rs.	234,13 2 0	Uncollected balance of revenue in permanenta on the 2nd July 1871	... ..	Uncollected balance of revenue in permanenta on the 2nd July 1871	... ..	Uncollected balance of revenue in permanenta on the 2nd July 1871	... ..

Sirohi,
The 25th May 1872.

Total, Bheelaare Rs.	10,329 5 0	Total, Bheelaare Rs.	15,001 0 0
... ..	... ..	... ..	2,34,143 2 0

(Sd.) W. CARNELI, Major,
Political Superintendent, Sirohi.

